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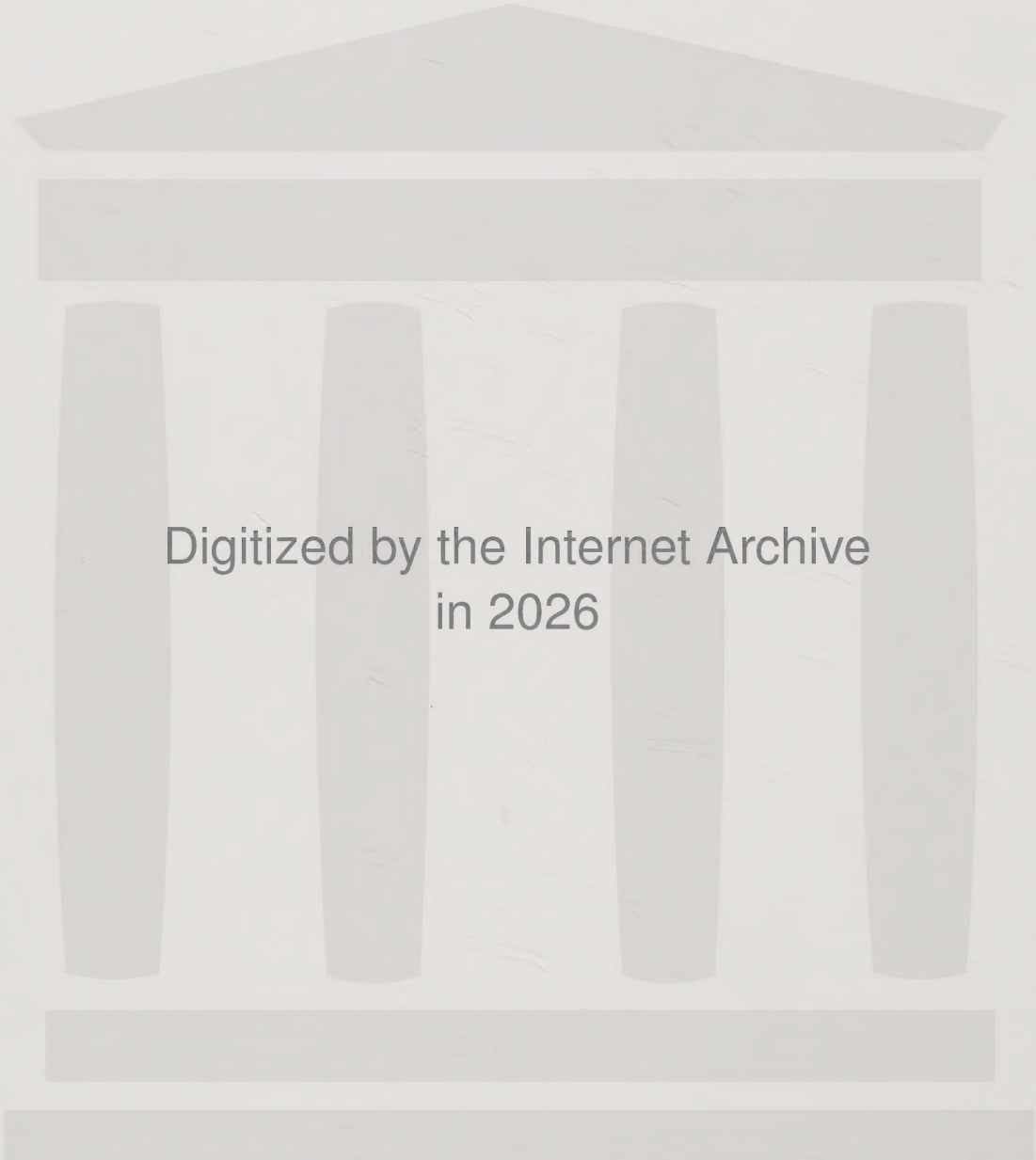

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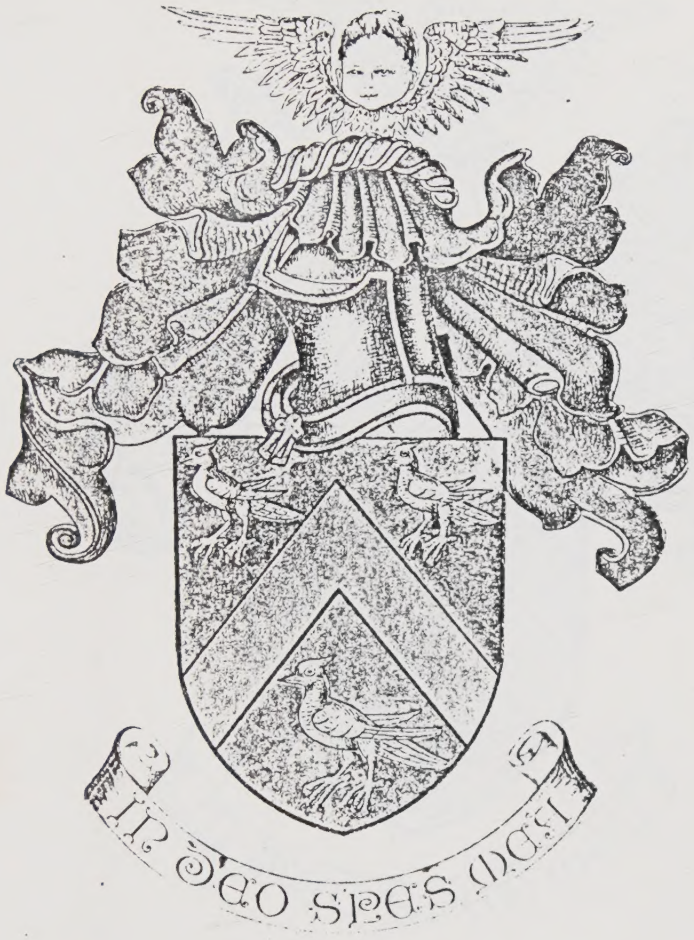
Fam

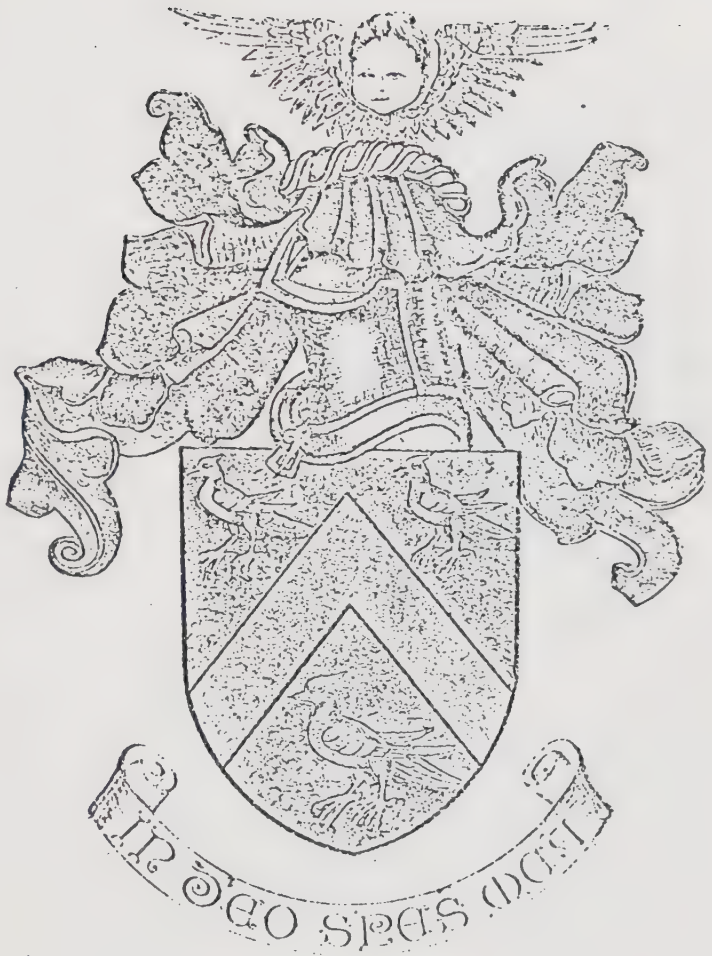
Deborah PARKE
m1 c 1716 John FANNING in CT.
They had 2 sons. He d c 1720

m2 c 1724 Benajah WILLIAMS
Their descendants include
Noah STRONG c 1752 - 1814
who is buried in
Silver Creek cemetery
Jamestown OH

S.R. PARRAS
15 MAY 1997



Fanning & Sims



Cumming & Sons

To all and Singular to whom these Presents shall come

I Sir Arthur Edward Vicars, K.S.G.

Ulster King of Arms and Principal Herald of All Ireland, Registrar and Knight Attendant of the Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, Do hereby Certify and Declare that the Armorial Bearings above depicted that is to say — Or, a Chevron gules, between three doves proper: for Crest, on a wreath of the Colours a Cherub proper: and for Motto In Deo Spes Mea do of right belong and appertain unto the Descendants of John Fanning of Ballingarry in the County of Tipperary, Esquire, with their due and proper differences according to the laws of Arms.

As witness my hand and Seal this Twentieth day of May in the Sixty first year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lady Victoria by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith and so forth, and in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and ninety eight.

Arthur E. Vicars Ulster [redacted] King of Arms of All Ireland

Certificate of Arms registered for James Fanning of Stonehouse Co. Waterford, Ireland, in 1775, lineally descended from John Fanning of Ballingarry, in 12th century.

HISTORY

OF THE

FANNING FAMILY

A GENEALOGICAL RECORD TO 1900 OF THE DESCENDANTS OF EDMUND FANNING,

The Emigrant Ancestor in America, who settled in Connecticut in 1653

To which is prefixed
A General Account of the FANNING FAMILY in Europe
From Norman times, 1197, to the Cromwellian
Confiscations, 1652–3

BY WALTER FREDERIC BROOKS

Illustrated with Plates and Maps

In Two Volumes
VOL. I

WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS
PRIVATELY PRINTED FOR THE COMPILER
1905

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INTRODUCTION

THE following is a plain and ungarnished account of the Fannings as they appear from the records in the localities in which they lived, with no attempt to extol their virtues or laud their praises. Their lives and deeds as recorded are sufficient glorification in themselves.

The account covers a general history of the family from earliest times down to the Cromwellian confiscations, 1652–53, and a particular record of the descendants of Edmund Fanning from that period down to the year 1900.

Tradition and hearsay have been very little relied upon. The narrative is based entirely upon the facts obtained from actual town, city, county, state, gravestone, and Bible records, and other positively authentic sources of information, and is the result of fifteen years of unremitting labor and perseverance on the part of the author. The work was begun in 1890, when he came into possession of an old ten-page manuscript written in 1803 by Lucy Fanning Watson, mother of John Fanning Watson, the Annalist of Philadelphia, which purported to be a brief authentic account of the Fanning family from the year 1641.

The author endeavored to verify the statements in the manuscript by the Connecticut as well as the foreign records, but so many discrepancies and errors appearing, he discarded the manuscript entirely and started anew, relying wholly upon the records abroad and those at Groton, Stonington, and New London, the localities where the Fannings

first settled in this country. By this course only has the work been made possible, and the results obtained may be accepted as entirely reliable and authentic.

The name is on record in Ireland from the early part of the thirteenth century, and was one of influence in the counties of Limerick, Clare, Kilkenny, and Tipperary, until the general confiscation under Cromwell in 1652. Petty's Survey, commenced in 1654 and finished during the régime of Oliver Cromwell, was the first accurate survey of Ireland. In it are recorded the names of the proprietors whose estates were confiscated, with the extent of their holdings, and in it can be traced the vast extent of the Fanning estates previous to the confiscations of 1652.

That Edmund Fanning, the American ancestor who appears as the Connecticut settler in 1653, was the Edmund, son of Francis Fanning, Mayor of Limerick, Ireland, whose name appears among the Connaught Certificates in 1653 (*vide*, page 32 of this work), may not appear to be established beyond the peradventure of a doubt, yet all the evidence leads up to that supposition. O'Hart's correspondence with the author on this subject will be found in the appendix.

There is no evidence whatever to show that Edmund Fanning was son of Dominick — in fact Dominick had no son Edmund — and it is believed the first and only claim to this theory appears on the Riverhead tombstone, erected in 1849, which has many glaring errors and misstatements, and which record, therefore, does not inspire one with confidence in the belief that the "Dominick" statement had any just basis for circulation. (*Vide*, page 780.)

Lenihan's "History of Limerick" was not published until 1866, seventeen years after the erection of the tombstone, and the sources of information before that time were meagre.

Captain in Favour of King Charles. and when Cromwell conquered Ireland he ruined innumerable multitudes of them and seized their estates—among the Rest this Edmund Fanning and his wife and son Edmund took their flight for New England, having left all, expecting to serve for their passage; Among others they landed at New London. Governor Winthrop soon made himself acquainted with the woman and perceiving her extract and that she was a woman of Sence and Learning, rescued them from servitude and settled them on Fisher's Island, which was his, and to this day belongs to his posterity.

"Edmond Fanning then became one of the thirteen first Proprietors of Stonington, which his posterity hold to this Day. he had five sons, Edmond born in Ireland, Thomas, William, James and John." . . . .

The authenticity of the account is not questioned. While it may contain some minor errors, it follows the actual records much more closely than the Lucy Fanning Watson manuscript. The account does not state Edmund Fanning was son of Dominick, nor that he married Catherine, daughter of Hugh Hays, Earl of Connaught, both of which statements have been disproved. It is on the whole a remarkably accurate statement, as proved by the records.

The Fannings were very zealous in their military and naval career and furnished a large quota of men for service in the wars of their country. Few families have contributed so largely to the sufferings of the Revolutionary War in particular as that of the Fannings, in many cases every male member of the family serving. By actual record over thirteen per cent of the male descendants of Edmund Fanning did military service in the various wars. John Fanning Watson, the historian, in a letter written in 1835, says: "The War of the Revolution destroyed the whole male part of John Fanning's family (No. 59) and the country never bestowed one penny upon any of the heirs!" (*Vide* note on page 179.) What greater heroes are there than those who give their lives for their country? The Jersey Prison

Dominick and Francis had both been mayors of Limerick, and could easily have been confounded, and the fame of Dominick, who was beheaded for his allegiance to a cause, could utterly have obscured the true facts in the case. If Edmund was son of Dominick, it is singular none of his children or any of his descendants were named after their illustrious ancestor, for it is a fact the name Dominick does not appear *even once* among the thirteen hundred names in this work. While the identity of Edmund may not be proved to a certainty, there *is* evidence he was the son of Francis. There is *no* evidence he was the son of Dominick.

It is to be regretted that no record can be found of Edmund Fanning's arrival in this country. Neither Hotten's List, Drake, or the New England Settlers, or any works on the subject mention his name. He may have come over under an assumed name, as did many first settlers.

In the matter of the sources of information to the author, the manuscript of all that has most truthfully and accurately been borne out by the actual records, is the "Genealogical Narrative of the Woods and Fannings and Coffins," by John Coffin Wood, written about 1869. The following is extracted.

. . . "Since the death of Aunt Hetty I have found among the family papers a journal in her father's (Phineas Fanning No. 103, grandson of Capt. James Fanning of L.I.) handwriting in the year 1775. It is in my possession and I prize it highly. Its existence was not known until I found it. I make the following extract, which more than confirms what has been given to me by Aunt Hetty."

EXTRACT: "Journal of a voyage from Nantucket to L. Island 1775. Saturday, April 1st. Very ill, sore throat, etc. Monday, 10th. Most well. Walked as far as ye Mayers R. Henchmans there, then walked as far as Gd Fathers (James Fanning). Caty and Fanny sick, the old Gent'n tells me of the Family, tells me the Family of the Fannings were something considerable near Kilkenny in Ireland, that the family had got reduced but that Edmund Fanning had married the Daughter of an Irish Earl (does not remember ye name) he was a

Ship, that loathesome charnel-house, and the Strombolo, had their share of Fannings. Could there be nobler heroes than those whose bones lay bleaching on the shores of the Wallabout?

Whatever cause the Fannings upheld, they entered into it with spirit, determination, and patriotism. These are some of the chief characteristics that have pervaded the family from the beginning — patriotism and true devotion to country and cause, regardless of consequences. It has been said no Fanning was ever a traitor to country or creed. Truly their lives were never peaceful, and their history is a story of confiscation, sacrifice, and martyrdom from the earliest times.

In the Fort Griswold massacre, Sept. 6, 1781, there were no Fannings (*vide*, "Battle of Groton Heights," by William W. Harris, New London, Conn., 1870, rev. by Charles Allyn, 1882), a fact which on first impression strikes one as singular, inasmuch as Groton was the particular habitat of the family. The Fannings, however, were all off to the war at that time.

It may seem strange, also, that a family as prominent as the Fannings should not now have one descendant representative of that name living in Groton or Stonington. Paul Jones's lieutenant, and the distinguished navigator mentioned by Mr. Webster and Lord Ashburton in their treaty, both Fannings, were natives of Stonington. The town of Ledyard and city of New London have each but one family of the name at the present time.

If one desires to get a clear and vivid account of the daily life of an early settler of the period, he has only to read the "Diary of Thomas Minor, Stonington, Conn., 1653 to 1684." In it are clearly portrayed the every-day events of a pioneer of those times, and in it one can read the lives of many of the early inhabitants.

A very careful and painstaking research was made in an

endeavor to connect the Southern Fannins with Edmund Fanning, but without success, hence a genealogical account of the Fannins is omitted.

The maps of the two Fanning farms, in color (as well as the one showing the Noank lots), are original maps. They were worked out personally by the author, who examined and became familiar with every foot of ground embraced therein. He measured and surveyed the entire farms, with all their detail, before giving it over to the civil engineers for confirmation and completion.

No plan of the "Noank Lots" that were taken from the Indians and distributed to the inhabitants of Groton, is known to be in existence, or to have ever been worked out. (The venerable and much loved ex-judge of probate, the late Hon. Richard A. Wheeler, of Stonington, told the author it was an impossibility to make a plan of them.) This has required the utmost diligence and research to perfect, but is given complete, and shows the location of the three hundred orignial lots, with the names of all the grantees except thirteen.

The Arms of Fanning are registered in Ulsters Office, Dublin, 1775, Ped. XI, fol. 269, as follows:

OR, A CHEVRON GULES, BETWEEN THREE DOVES PROPER; FOR CREST, ON A WREATH OF THE COLOURS A CHERUB PROPER.

MOTTO: "IN DEO SPES MEA."

HISTORY

OF THE

FANNING FAMILY

THE NORMANS

THE GROWTH of nations which have become powerful has been remarkably steady, and has depended upon the superior intelligence of the race or peoples by whom they have been conquered. Gaul and Britain subjected by the Romans enjoyed for centuries the benefits of that degree of civilization brought by the invaders, and this condition was in turn superseded by that which followed the conquest by the Northmen.

The Scandinavian Vikings or sea-rovers, who descended in hordes upon the western shores of Europe during the eighth, ninth and tenth centuries, were not barbarians, but belonged to a race that had made considerable progress not only in useful arts but in literature and science. The people of the north were possessed of a splendid vitality, which united with a warlike disposition, an indomitable courage and a spirit of enterprise, enabled them in most instances to overcome the opposition of the less virile and active communities whom they attempted to subjugate. In the conquered states, while they exerted the controlling influence and power, they readily amalgamated with the people, customs and institutions, adopting

and applying what they found superior to their own, and introducing and enforcing such forms and usages from the north as would improve existing conditions.[1]

In the year 912 a force of these Northmen, under their celebrated chief Rollo, invaded and conquered the province of Neustria in the north of France, which from them took the name of Normandy. Here they founded a mighty state which gradually extended its influence over the principalities of Brittany and Maine. While maintaining their valor and discipline, they rapidly acquired all the knowledge and refinement of the country in which they settled, intermarried with the original inhabitants, embraced Christianity, and abandoned their native speech for the French language. The matchless vigor of the Scandinavian, united with the vivacity of the Celtic Gaul, produced the Norman, the representative of the conquering and ruling race of Europe; and Normandy became one of the most powerful states in Christendom. In habits and manners the people rapidly improved. Macaulay says of them: "The polite luxury of the Norman presented a striking contrast to the coarse voracity and drunkenness of his Saxon and Danish neighbors. He loved to display his magnificence, not in huge piles of food and hogsheads of strong drink, but in large and stately edifices, rich armor, gallant horses, choice falcons, well-ordered tournaments, banquets delicate rather than abundant, and wines remarkable rather for their exquisite flavor than for their intoxicating power. That chivalrous spirit which has exercised so powerful an influence on the politics, morals and manners of all the European nations,

[1] DuChaillu: The Viking Age.

was found in the highest exaltation among the Norman nobles. These nobles were distinguished by their graceful bearing and insinuating address. They were distinguished also by their skill in negotiation, and by a natural eloquence which they assiduously cultivated. But their chief fame was derived from their military exploits. Every country, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Dead Sea, witnessed the prodigies of their discipline and valor."[1]

And yet that race, as a race, has vanished. It has everywhere been absorbed by the conquered peoples. "The adventurous Normans," says Gibbon, "who raised so many trophies in France, England and Ireland, in Apulia, Sicily and the East, were lost in victory among the vanquished nations."[2]

Though endowed with many noble and magnanimous qualities, the Normans in their love of conquest and thirst for gain, often displayed much of the ferocity and wanton cruelty of their Scandinavian ancestors. They appropriated the lands and possessions of their vanquished foes with as little regard to right as the buccaneers of later times robbed their helpless victims.

In 1066 the battle of Hastings placed William, Duke of Normandy, on the English throne. Never was a nation more completely subjugated. William portioned out the whole of England among his officers. The new proprietors erected strong military castles, and sorely oppressed the subject race. Cruel penal laws, strictly enforced, guarded the privileges and even the sports of the Norman oppressors.[3]

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[1] History of England.

[2] Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire.

[3] Freeman: History of the Norman Conquest, Vol. I., pp. 169, 170.

About one hundred years after the conquest of England the Normans invaded Ireland. In 1172 Henry II., then the most powerful monarch in Europe, landed in Ireland, and received the homage of the Irish king and many of the princes of that country, on condition that they should not be disturbed in the possession of their territories. Notwithstanding the treaty by which Henry bound himself, he afterwards granted the whole of Ireland to ten of his nobles, by charter and Norman law. He also bestowed the Lordship of Ireland on his son Prince John, Earl of Moreton, in 1185.

The grant of Henry led to wars between the Norman barons and the Irish chieftains; wars carried on with varying success, and resulting in many Norman acquisitions on Irish soil. These Normans were scarcely settled in their possessions when they adopted the language, habits and customs of the Irish. They intermarried with the natives, and became *ipsis Hibernis Hiberniores*, that is, more Irish than the Irish themselves.[1] Though the Norman-English monarchs gained nominal possession of Ireland and established their government in Dublin, yet their power was confined for centuries to some seaports and a limited district around that city called the English Pale. The great barons and chieftains ruled like independent princes over the greater part of the country. It was not until the reign of King James I. that English law was established and acknowledged over the whole island.

[1] McGeoghegan: History of Ireland.

THE FANNINGS AND THEIR ORIGIN

DERIVATION OF THE NAME

The Fanning family appears to be of Norman origin, and to have come to Ireland with the first settlers of that race, probably in the train of the Geraldines,[1] as we find their destinies for several centuries interwoven with the fate of the Desmond branch of that noble house.

Keating, in his History of Ireland, classes the Fannings among the distinguished families descended from the *Shan Gall* (*"Sen-Ghoill"*—old strangers), a name applied by the ancient Irish to the Norman invaders of the twelfth century.[2] O'Hart and other eminent authorities make similar statements as to the family's Norman origin, and a long and thorough investigation of all available sources of information bears out this conclusion.

In considering the meaning and origin of the name we should first notice the various ways in which it is spelled, though it is well to remember that spelling is not always a sure guide to the derivation of a name. Many names are spelled in a great variety of ways. Shakspere's name is found in at least twenty-seven,[3] while the name Mainwaring appears in one hundred and thirty-one different

[1] The Geraldines:—a name applied to the descendants of Maurice Fitz-Gerald, the son of Earl Gerald and the Princess Nesta. Maurice, who was the first to assume the surname of FitzGerald, accompanied Earl Strongbow to Ireland in 1169, where he received large grants of land in Limerick, Thomond, Kildare and Wicklow from Henry II. He had four sons: William, Baron of Naas; Gerald, Baron of Offaly and ancestor to the Earls of Kildare; Thomas, ancestor to the Earls of Desmond; Alexander, who settled in England.

[2] Keating's History of Ireland, translated by Dermod O'Connor, Dublin, 1841, p. 224.

[3] Barber. British Family Names, London, 1894, p. 2.

forms.[1] In Ireland, particularly, there are found great variations in the spelling of names, due partly to the lapse of time, to ignorance, and to the use of different languages and the custom of translating names from one language into another.

In the case of the name Fanning there appears to be more corruption in later than in earlier records. The present form, ending in *ing*, seems to have become established in the sixteenth century. Then and subsequently we find the forms, Fanyng, Fannyng, Fannynge, Fanynge, Faning, Fanyin, Fannying, Fannyn, Fanninge, Fannen, Fanan, Fannin, and Fannon.

According to one authority[2] the forms Fenning and Finning also occur in recent times. There appears to be no ancient record, however, in which the first vowel is anything but "a."

The earliest form of the name on record seems to be Fanyn.[3] This name is mentioned several times in the records referred to in the footnote during the period 1234-1304, and always with the same spelling. This form continues also during the first half of the fourteenth century in the Chancery records of Ireland.[4]

About the year 1355 we find the first occurrence of a final "g" in these records—*Fanyng*. The people who bore this name in early times lived in the south of Ireland, in the counties of Limerick and Tipperary, and were

[1] Lower. Patronymica Brittanica, London, 1860, p. xix.

[2] Matheson. Varieties and Synonymes of Surnames and Christian Names in Ireland, Dublin, 1890.

[3] Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, vol. I., p. 328.

[4] Rotulorum patentium et clausorum cancellariæ Hiberniæ Calendarium, Dublin, 1828.

influential citizens of Limerick city and Fanningstown. D'Alton[1] says, "Ortelius' map locates this family in the Barony of Pobble-Brian (Pubblebrien, Poblebrien), County of Limerick."

Considering these various spellings, and remembering that the people of this name may have been Celtic, Saxon or Norman, its etymology is not easily determined. Barber[2] says it is Flemish and a personal name, Arthur[3] that it means "the son of Fann," and *fann* in Gaelic means weak. It is true that the ending *ing* means "son of," and this derivation might seem reasonable if the earliest form of the name had that termination. But, as has been said, the "g" does not appear until one hundred and fifty years after the earliest record of the name in Ireland. We must account for the whole of the name. If merely the first part of the word were to be accounted for, there are various roots which suggest themselves. There is an Irish word, *fan*, which means a slope. There is the common English word, *fan*, which comes from the Anglo-Saxon, *fann*, a word, according to Skeat,[4] borrowed from the Latin *vannus*, possibly through the French *van*, and coming down from the root WA, to blow. This Latin word is akin to our *wind* and *vane*, so that if from this root the name Fanning might be kindred with the English name Vane.

There is also an old Celtic personal name Fann, the designation of a woman or a fairy, found in a manuscript[5]

[1] D'Alton. Illustrations Historical and Genealogical of King James's Irish Army List 1689, London, 1861, vol. II., p. 620.

[2] Barber. British Family Names, London, 1894, p. 122.

[3] Arthur. An Etymological Dictionary of Family and Christian Names, New York, 1857, p. 127.

[4] Skeat. Principles of English Etymology, Oxford, 1887, pp. 434–5.

[5] Irische Texte von Ernst Windisch, Leipzig, 1880, pp. 199 et seq.

of about the year 1100. This name Fann exists at the present time.[1] None of these possible derivations, however, account for the second syllable of the word.

One of the best authorities on surnames, Lower, says that the name is "probably local, and identical with the English Fenning."[2] Under Fenning the same authority says: "May be local, but I do not find the place. I think it may possibly be a Scandinavian name, and the genitive form, Fennings, rather confirms this view." Fenning naturally suggests Fenn, which, says Lower, comes from the Anglo-Saxon *fenn*, a bog, from residence near one. This is a reasonable derivation for an *Irish* family name, but it accounts rather for Fanning than for Fanyn. One might argue that Fanyn is a corruption, and that the original "g" was lost by the same tendency which we see exhibited today when illiterate people drop the "g" of present participles. Assuming, then, that such was the case, and that the form Fanning was the earliest, we are brought to the conclusion that we have a name of great antiquity. In this connection Phillimore says:[3] "Sometimes to early names was added the affix *ing*, meaning descendants of. Such forms are Harding, Browning, Banning, Fenning, from Hard, Brun, Ban, Fen. The antiquity of these names, so simple in form, is so great, that it is usually dangerous to hazard any theory as to their origin, though we may conjecture that they often referred to the supposed

[1] Vide London Post Office Directory. In *The Genealogist*, vol. III., London, 1879, p. 155, is this extract from the parish register of Radford, County Notts: "1689 Thomas Charlton, Esq. and Mrs. Mary Fann marryed January ye 9th day," followed by the note (in relation to Mrs. Mary Fann): "of whose family no particulars have been found."

[2] Lower. Patronymica Brittanica, London, 1860, p. 415.

[3] Phillimore. A Supplement to How to Write the History of a Family, London, 1896, p. 234.

personal qualities of the bearer, and usually, no doubt, were complimentary in their character. Be this as it may, we cannot doubt that they are of high antiquity, far surpassing those of the great families which came into prominence after the Conquest, and bore, more frequently than otherwise, names of local character."

Another excellent authority on surnames is Ferguson. In regard to the ending *ing* he says:[1] "Of the two patronymic forms, *ing* and *son*, the former is more properly Germanic and the latter Scandinavian. The form *ing* was discontinued about the time of the Conquest (1066), and consequently all the names in which it appears are carried back to Anglo-Saxon times. (In some few cases, the termination *ing* may be local, from *ing*, a meadow, and not a patronymic.)" Upon this Lower remarks:[2] "I believe that in many, if not most cases, the termination *ing* denotes the local origin, and ranks with *ham*, *ley*, *ton*. It signifies a meadow."

Now there are many names ending in *ing* that are clearly of Anglo-Saxon origin. They can be traced back to those times. But in the case of the name Fanning, long before we get back to Anglo-Saxon times we lose the *ing*. All the records mentioned above,[3] from 1234 to 1355, invariably spell the name Fanyn; and after careful search no other spelling has been brought to light during this period. In short the records so far as known seem to show that the name is neither Anglo-Saxon nor Celtic in origin.

How, then, can we account for the *ing*? In a word, by corruption. Just as there is a tendency in colloquial

[1] Ferguson. The Teutonic Name-System, London, 1864, p. 31.
[2] Lower. Patronymica Britannica, London, 1860, p. xvii.
[3] Vide footnotes 3 and 4 on page 6.

speech to drop the *g* from the ending *ing*, so there is a contrary tendency to add a *g* where it does not belong. Children and illiterate persons often say *garding* for garden, *founting* for fountain. Inasmuch as there is a large class of English names ending in *ing*, a name from a foreign source terminating in the form *in* might conceivably take the form *ing* through people's unconscious desire to bring it into conformity with such names. Corruption tends, as Ferguson well remarks, "almost invariably towards a meaning and not away from one."

Supposing that Fanyn is of Norman origin or represents a Norman name, it can easily become Fanning. An examination of the work called "The Norman People"[1] shows many analogous cases. The English name Cummings seems to be derived from the Norman Comyn, Manning from Maignon (Maignen), Gunning from Ginon. A score of other English names ending in *ing* appear to have a similar origin.[2] In many if not all of these cases the family origin is unquestionably Norman. This is true of the Barringtons,[3] e. g., whose name was spelled successively, Barentin, Barentyn, Barenton, Barentine, till at length it took the English form of Barrington.

In the thirteenth century there was a wide prevalence of Norman names in Ireland in consequence of the Anglo-Norman invasion. The same thing was true also of England. Indeed, Norman names in both countries seem to have been more numerous than has commonly been supposed. "Throughout all the records and rolls of the

[1] The Norman People, Anon., London, 1874.

[2] Vide in "The Norman People" the names Aveling, Barington, Bowring, Fulling, Hickling, Hodding, Jennings, Kipling, Mannering, Mullings, Pinching, Rawling, Rosling, Waring, Welling.

[3] Lower. Patronymica Britannica, London, 1860, p. 19.

twelfth and thirteenth centuries," says Bardsley,[1] "we find, with but the rarest exceptions, all our personal names to be Norman."

The author of "The Norman People" examined the London Post Office Directory of 1870, and compared it with other records to ascertain what proportion of England's surnames were Norman in origin. He found that 6,900 names out of a total of 29,000 in round numbers were Norman. He inferred that the Normans who came over in the eleventh century were not merely the aristocracy but the commonalty also, and that about one fourth of the English people are of Norman origin.

"The writer had been under the impression that hereditary surnames, like armorial bearings, were in early times peculiar to the higher classes, and that it was not till two or three centuries after the Conquest that their example was followed by the middle and lower classes. But it now became evident that hereditary surnames were in use by all classes in Normandy in the middle of the eleventh century. They descended from that date both in Norman and English branches of the same families, and it may well be conjectured that these names may have been preserved more frequently by the descendants of the middle classes than by those of the aristocracy, for the latter continually exchanged their Norman names for those of their manors, whereas the former had no such inducement to change."[2]

So true is this that some of our common names can only be understood by a study of their origin. The names, e. g., of Mudd and Gotobed are ridiculous till we learn that their Norman origin was Mode and Godbert.

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[1] Bardsley. English Surnames, London, 1897, p. 18.
[2] The Norman People, Anon., London, 1874, pp. 39, 40.

It is altogether probable that Fanyn is of Norman origin. In the first place it does not look like an Irish name, nor does it mean anything as an English name. Again it first occurs in records at the time of the Anglo-Norman invasion, and often in connection with other names unmistakably Norman. Either for these reasons, or for others more convincing, two Irish authorities, O'Hart[1] and Keating,[2] distinctly place the Fannings among Anglo-Norman families.

If the Fannings came from Normandy they certainly left no trace of their name in England. It is not found on the Roll of Battle Abbey nor on the other lists of those who came over with William the Conqueror. There were, however, many Norman families in Great Britain and Ireland whose names do not appear on those lists. Assuming, then, a Norman origin, we are led to inquire what Norman French this name represents. Fanyn is not in itself a French word. A word that is suggested by it is *fanon*, meaning a military ensign or flag. This name exists in Paris at the present time.[3] It is also enumerated in Larchey's Dictionary of Names[4] as a surname of northern France. The word *fanon* has been imported into English, and was formerly spelled *fanone*, *fanune*, *fanun*, *fanen*.[5] It is the same word that appears in *gonfalon* (more properly *gonfanon*). This word is akin to the Anglo-Saxon *fana* and modern German *fahne*. Ferguson considers that there is but slight trace of this

[1] O'Hart. Irish Pedigrees, third edition, Dublin, 1881, p. 454.

[2] Keating. The History of Ireland, translated by John O'Mahony, New York, 1866, pp. 650–2.

[3] Vide Annuaire-Almanach du Commerce de Paris, Didot-Bottin, Paris, 1900.

[4] Larchey. Dictionnaire des Noms, Paris, 1880, p. 160.

[5] Vide The Century Dictionary, under fanon.

word in ancient names, but connects with it the English surnames, Fann, Fanny, Fenn, Fennell, Fanline, Fenlon, and Fannon, and the French names Fano, Fané, Fenaille, Fenelon, and Fannon.[1] It seems entirely possible, if *fanon* was spelled *fanun* and *fanen* in England, that it might have become *fanyn* in Ireland.

It is true, perhaps, as Ferguson says,[2] that "in an age when war was the main business of man, names taken from the pastime in which he delighted, and the weapons in which he trusted, were as natural as they were common," and also that "there are probably as many names from this source as from all other sources put together." On the other hand it is not easy to see why a man should be named *flag*. It may be said that we have the name Flagg in English, but Ferguson says this may be from the Anglo-Saxon *flogan*, to fly or put to flight. It may also be a place name—"The man who lives where the flags grow." We can understand the name *flag-man* (Fanner, German *Pfanner*, French *Fannière*) better than *flag*. As a rule surnames were given for one of four reasons: to designate a man's family descent, his place of residence, his occupation, or some characteristic outer or inner. As has been said, however, the name of *Fanon* occurs, although no ancient record of it has come to light and nothing resembling it appears in the Great Rolls of the Exchequer of Normandy, mentioned below—a vast storehouse of Anglo-Norman names. If the name Fanning is from this old French *fanon*, its warlike suggestion is entirely in keeping with the fighting qualities that have always characterized the family.

[1] Ferguson. The Teutonic Name-System, London, 1864, pp. 233–4.
[2] Ibid., p. 161.

Another possible origin of the name Fanyn is the French name Fenin, which occurs in Arras, in Artois, during the early part of the fifteenth century. A certain Pièrre de Fenin (or Fénin) is the reputed author of a *Chronique* covering the years 1407–27.[1] He was of noble family, and prefect of the city of Arras, dying in 1433. There is a doubt, however, about the form of this name; it may have been Fevin, or Feuin, or Fénin, or Fenin. The best authority considers it to be Fenin and to have been derived from a locality in Artois. No earlier mention of the name has come to light, and its connection with Fanyn—which at first sight seems close—is at present only a matter of conjecture.

There is, however, one remaining supposition as to the derivation of the name. The ancient form Fanyn has suggested to some minds the French word *fainéant*, do-nothing (cf. our common name Doolittle). This word used collectively in the expression "Les Rois fainéants" had a very early application in France, as it was a common designation in history of the last princes of the Merovingian Dynasty, 511–752. How ancient is the French use of the word is not clear. It was also applied in particular to Louis V., the last king of the line of Charlemange, 987.[2] Thus early it was an established surname. Several instances of this name at later dates are conclusive of its occurrence in Normandy about the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Moisy[3] cites among other ancient Norman

[1] Mémoires de P. de Fenin. Soc. de l'Histoire de France, Paris, 1837.

[2] Les Grandes Chroniques de France, Paris, 1837. De Loys et de Carlemaine VII. "Apres luy régna son fils qui par surnom fu appelé Fai-Noient."

[3] Moisy. Noms de Famille Normands, Paris 1875, p. x. The name occurs in a MS. "appartenant à la ville de Lisieux, le Cartulaire de l'Evêché de Lisieux," p. 18.

family names that of Radulphus *Fait-nient*, and speaks of it as a name having its origin "à la personne morale." Godefroy,[1] in his Dictionary of Old French, quotes the name Guillaume *Fayneant* at Nevers, 1469. To come nearer to the time of the Anglo-Norman invasion we find several entries of the name on the Great Rolls of the Exchequer of Normandy.[2] From 1195 to 1203 there occur the names Johannes *Fainiant* and Willelmus *Fait Neient* in various spellings: Faitnient, Fainent, Fanient, etc., many times.

It is possible, even probable, that this name occurring in Normandy just before the name Fanyn first appears in Ireland, may have passed over into the form Fanyn, and then in a foreign country where its meaning soon became forgotten have remained, and finally by assimilation become Fanning; while at length in its own land it died out. So conclusive, indeed, do these facts and considerations seem to the author of "The Norman People," that he states positively that the name Fanning comes from the French name Fainéant connecting with it the names Fannin, Fannon, and Fenning. While this derivation may not seem established beyond doubt, it is, all things considered, the most likely supposition so far advanced, and it is doubtful if any more satisfactory conclusion could be arrived at by further research.

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[1] Godefroy. Dictionnaire de l'Ancienne Langue Française du IX au XV Siècle, Paris, 1898, vol. 9, p. 593.

[2] Magni Rotuli Scaccarii Normanniæ; t. 15–17 in the Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de la Normandie, Paris, 1845.

THE FANNINGS OF LIMERICK AND CLARE.

In the early part of the thirteenth century Richard Fanyn (Fanning) received grants of land in Bunratty, County Clare, from the Earl Marshal of Ireland, Lord de Clare. This Richard Fanning afterwards joined Richard Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, in a rebellion against the king, Henry III., in which war he was slain. On September 30th, 1234, the king granted his estates to Luke, Archbishop of Dublin, "to hold till Richard's [Fanning's] heirs make a fine with the King for his transgression in standing against the King in that war."[1]

Walter Fanning was one of twelve commissioners appointed by Henry III. to hold an inquisition concerning charges made by Donatus O'Kennedy, Bishop of Killaloe, of the alienation of certain lands at Roscrea belonging to the bishopric. The inquisition was held at Roscrea on the 5th of July, 1245, and found in favor of the bishop, and the lands were restored to him.[2]

Richard Fanning was one of an influential commission appointed by the viceroy (Sir Geoffrey de Genevill), which sat in Limerick on the 22d of November, 1275. This commission, which consisted of twenty-four members, presided over by Lord Eustace de Roche, was appointed to inquire into certain matters touching the better government of the city of Limerick.[3]

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[1] Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, London, 1171–1251. Edited by H. S. Sweetman, London, 1875, p. 328. [2] Ibid., p. 411.

[3] At that time the inhabitants of the city of Limerick included, besides Irish and Danish families, many of Welsh, Norman, Spanish, Italian and English extraction. In 1197 the city was granted a charter by Prince John as Lord of Ireland, by which the freeholders were empowered to elect annually a mayor, two bailiffs or sheriffs, aldermen and burgesses for the government of the city.

This Richard Fanning is entered on the records under date of September 18th, 1287, as a free tenant of the barony of Bunratty, County Clare, possessing two and a half villates,[1] and one townland or quarter in Balnevan and Balyngil, for which he paid a crown-rent of eight marks per year.[2] By letters patent dated 26th of November, 1279, King Edward I. granted to Thomas Fanning, son of the above mentioned Richard Fanning, half a knight's fee in the lands of Gothementhan, County Kilkenny.[3]

William Fanning is recorded as an extensive landowner in the barony of Connello, County Limerick, in 1310.[4]

Richard Fanning is recorded as a landed proprietor in the barony of Pubblebrien, County of Limerick in 1346.[5]

John Fanning was one of an influential commission, deputed in 1346, to examine the fitness of the guardians of the peace and the adequacy of the array of grand Jurors for the County of Limerick.[6]

Simon Fanning is recorded as a landed proprietor of the County of Limerick in 1355.[7]

Thomas Fanning is recorded as a landed proprietor of the County of Limerick in 1409.[8]

Nicholas Fanning was high constable of the barony of Connello in 1426.[9]

Richard Fanning served as an officer under Thomas, Ninth Earl of Desmond, during the Wars of the Roses.

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[1] A villate consisted of seven townlands; a townland was from 120 to 450 acres in extent.

[2] Calendar of Documents, etc., 1285–1292. Sweetman. Pp. 207, 208.

[3] Ibid., 1252–1284, p. 325. [4] Ibid., 1310, p. 247.

[5] Records of Ireland, Royal Irish Academy, Vol. II., p. 216.

[6] D'Alton. Illustrations Historical and Genealogical of King James's Irish Army List, 1689, London, 1861, Vol. II., p. 620. [7] Ibid.

[8] Irish Archæological Society, Vol. V. p. 146. [9] Ibid. p. 379.

He died of wounds received at the battle of Wexford in 1462.[1]

David Fanning was assessor of the city of Limerick in 1467.[2]

Walter Fanning is recorded as a landed proprietor in the barony of Pubblebrien in 1501. He was high constable in 1499.[3]

Richard Fanning is mentioned among the officers slain at the battle of Mourne Abbey in August, 1521. This battle was fought between the forces of the Earl of Desmond and those of the allied chieftains of South Munster under McCarthy More. Desmond was defeated with the loss of over one thousand slain, including the Earl's uncles, John and Gerald, and many of his leading officers.[4]

Simon Fanning is recorded in 1532 as possessing estates in the barony of Pubblebrien.[5] He held the offices of high constable of that barony in 1540, and alderman of the city of Limerick.[6]

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[1] Stubbs. Chronicles of the Middle Ages. p. 367. It may not be out of place to state here that Earl Thomas of Desmond, like all the Geraldines, was a staunch supporter of the House of York. He was a great favorite and one of the chief advisers of King Edward IV. When that monarch was seated on the throne he consulted Desmond as to the best means of securing the permanency of what he had gained by the sword. The Earl advised him to put away his queen, the Lady Elizabeth Grey, as a means of conciliating the powerful Earl of Warwick then in arms against Edward. This coming to the ears of the queen, she and her adherents conspired to destroy Earl Thomas. When he arrived in Ireland he was seized on a charge of treason and, after a mock trial, beheaded at Drogheda in 1467. The King, when apprised of the fate of his favorite, took immediate and stringent measures for the punishment of the conspirators; doubtless urged thereto by the four sons of Desmond who flew to arms to avenge their father's death.

[2] Lenihan. Limerick: its History and Antiquities, p. 139.

[3] Records of Ireland, Vol. III., pp. 87, 154.

[4] O'Daly. The Rise, Increase, and Exit of the Geraldines. Translated by C. P. Meehan. Second edition, Dublin, 1878, p. 48.

[5] State Papers, Hardy, 1532, p. 371. [6] Ibid., 1540, p. 298.

Sir Gerald Aylmer, Viceroy of Ireland, visited Limerick on the 13th of February, 1542, and appointed a commission of eighteen free and lawful men to inquire into the disposal of the property of the suppressed monasteries. Patrick and William Fanning (both aldermen) served on this commission, which found that Alderman Simon Fanning held three acres of land in the Liberties of Limerick in fee simple, from the prior of Kilmainham. It also found that Patrick Fanning held a house in Creagh lane from the same prior.[1]

This commission also took into consideration the complaints of the merchants of Limerick against the tributes levied by the O'Cahaines of Kilrush, the O'Connors of Foynes, and the possessor of every castle between Limerick and the sea. They instanced the exhorbitant tribute of six shillings and sixpence levied on John Fanning's ship by Shiekus O'Cahaine of Kilrush on the 10th of the preceding December.[2] This sum may seem at the present time an insignificant tribute, but gold and silver were very scarce in the reign of Henry VIII. A baron of the Court of Exchequer received at that time only £46, 13*s*, 4*d* per year.

Nicholas Fanning was appointed to the office of Clerk of the Pleas of the Exchequer on the 27th of December, 1541, and on the accession of Edward VI. the office was confirmed to him on the 28th of April, 1547.[3]

Thomas Fanning was treasurer to Gerald, sixteenth Earl of Desmond, popularly known as Garrett More or the Great. This Earl Gerald was the most powerful subject in the British Islands. He held sway over a territory one

[1] Lenihan. Limerick: its History and Antiquities, second edition, Dublin, 1884, pp. 89, 90. [2] Ibid.

[3] Calendar of the Patent and Close Rolls of Chancery in Ireland. Morrin. Dublin, 1861–2, vol. I., pp. 68, 141.

hundred and fifty miles long and fifty miles wide, and containing over six hundred thousand acres. His jurisdiction was acknowledged by chiefs and nobles of high degree; he kept five hundred knights in his service, and ruled like an independent prince, paying only nominal allegiance to his sovereign.

In March, 1558, Onoria, the daughter of Earl Gerald and the Countess of Desmond, was espoused to the son of McCarthy More. By direction of the Earl, his treasurer, Thomas Fanning, sent letters by a messenger (Robert Remon) to Queen Mary apprising her of the espousal and requesting her sanction of the union.[1]

In 1575 Thomas Fanning negotiated and was one of the witnesses to the assignment of the castle and manor of Inchiquin, near Youghal, to the Earl of Desmond, by Lady Katherine, the dowager Countess of Desmond.[2] This Lady Katherine was born in 1464, married in 1483 her kinsman Thomas, who afterwards became the twelfth Earl of Desmond, and died in 1604 in the 140th year of her age. Sydney, Earl of Leicester, thus quaintly describes the death of this famous lady: "Shee might have lived much longer had shee not mett with a kind of violent death; for shee must needs climb a nutt-tree, to gather nutts, soe, falling down, shee hurt her thigh, which brought a fever, and that brought death."[3]

The Thomas Fanning here mentioned resided in Youghal. He witnessed the deed of assignment made by the Lady Katherine to the Earl of Desmond, which was recorded in the Court of Exchequer, Dublin, in 1587.

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[1] Calendar of the State Papers relating to Ireland, etc., 1509–1573. Hamilton. London, 1860, p. 143.

[2] Burke. Vicissitudes of Families, 2d series. London, 1860, p. 409.

[3] Ibid., p. 416.

There was another Thomas Fanning, a clergyman and treasurer of Limerick Cathedral from 1557 to 1583, who resided in the city of Limerick.[1]

Clement Fanning was elected sheriff of the city of Limerick in 1551. In 1554 he went to Paris in behalf of some Limerick merchants who had been despoiled of their goods by French pirates. Writing to Queen Mary, under date of 2d of October, 1554, Dr. Wotton, the English envoy, says: "I obtained judgment for some Irishmen of Limerick for whom one Clement Fanning is solicitor here by which sentence the King himself and the Duchess of Valentinois are condemned for some part of the goods spoiled which came to their use."[2] Clement Fanning served as mayor of Limerick in 1557–8. Among the decrees recorded during his term was one dated 12th of May, 1558, in the suit of Christopher Creagh against George Roch Fitz-Jurdaine, touching injury done by defendant to plaintiff's "great stone-house." A warrant was issued by the said mayor to put the decree into execution. George Sexton, the sheriff, records the execution on the same date.[3] In 1559 Clement Fanning was chosen to represent the city of Limerick in the Irish Parliament.[4] On the 14th of September, 1561, a writ of *dedimus potestatem* was directed to him and Edward Arthur to examine such witnesses as Peter White should produce to certain interrogatories annexed *in perpetuam rei memoriam* con-

[1] Brady. Episcopal Succession in England, Scotland and Ireland, vol. III., p. 59.

[2] Calendar of State Papers, Foreign Series, of the Reign of Mary, 1553–1558. Edited by William B. Turnbull. London, 1861, p. 123.

[3] Calendar of the Patent and Close Rolls of Chancery in Ireland. Morrin. Dublin, 1861–2, vol. I., p. 393.

[4] Lenihan. Limerick: its History and Antiquities. Second edition, Dublin, 1884, p. 741.

cerning his right to two water-mills on the Shannon bequeathed to him by Katherine Arthur, widow of Edmund Lang. The evidence in this case is given at length in the chancery records of the time.[1]

Clement Fanning suffered heavy loss of property by the rebellion of the Earl of Desmond. During his first rebellion the Earl was wounded and taken prisoner in a battle fought near Lismore in 1573. Queen Elizabeth, finding that the war was still successfully prosecuted by James Fitzmaurice, Desmond's able general, and fearing it might spread through the whole of Ireland, released him in 1574 on his assurance of good will and fealty to her in all things that did not conflict with his duty to God. The Earl being again suspected of rebellious designs, or the English government deeming the time propitious to destroy his power, the Lord Justice, Sir William Pelham, was ordered to visit his dominions. Pelham arrived in the city of Limerick in October, 1579. Here he was waited on by Nicholas Stritch, the mayor, who presented him a thousand well armed citizens. With this force Sir William marched to Fanningstown (then the property of Clement Fanning), where he encamped, using the castle as his headquarters. He immediately dispatched a letter to the Earl of Desmond (then at Askeaton) requiring his presence at Fanningstown. In reply the Earl sent his Countess with the following letter:

Asketten, 27 October, 1579.

THE EARL of DESMOND to LORD JUSTICE PELHAM.

I have received your letter. As I cannot presently repair to your Honour, I have sent my wife to declare the causes

[1] Calendar of the Patent and Close Rolls of Chancery in Ireland. Morrin. Dublin, 1861–2, vol. I., pp. 468, 9.

of my present stay, and how my country has been burnt and spoiled, my castles taken, and myself misused by Sir Nicholas Malbie.

Signed: DESMOND.[1]

The causes stated by the Countess did not prove satisfactory to the Lord Justice and his Council. They forthwith proclaimed Gerald, Earl of Desmond, a rebel. On the 27th of October, 1579, the following proclamation was issued to the people of the province of Munster:

A letter given at our camp at Fanningstown from the Lord Justice and Council to sundry men in Munster. These are to require you to put yourself and your whole forces in readiness to serve her Majesty upon one hour's warning.

Signed: W. PELHAM,
THO. ORMOUND,
NI. MALBIE,
ED. WATERHOUSE.[2]

On the same day letters were dispatched to the noblemen, chief gentlemen and towns of Munster requiring them to join the Lord Justice at Fanningstown with their forces. On the 28th of October letters to the same purport were sent to the mayor of Limerick and Sir James Fitz-Gerald of Imokilly.[3]

A war ensued which lasted four years, during which the territory of Desmond was reduced to a state of desolation. At length, after his army was destroyed or dispersed, the old Earl and his Countess sought safety with a few of his attendants among the mountains of Kerry, with a price set on his head. In this retreat he was discovered in November, 1583, and immediately killed and decapitated.

[1] Calendar of the Carew Manuscripts, 1575–1588, London, 1868, p. 160.
[2] Ibid., p. 159. [3] Ibid., pp. 159, 160.

His head was sent to London and placed on a spike in an iron cage on the Tower.[1]

The vast territory of Desmond was thereupon confiscated and divided among the officers of the English army and certain persons called adventurers because they had adventured or advanced funds for the prosecution of the war.

The confiscation of Fanningstown was contested by Clement Fanning, who took no part in the rebellion, on the plea that Fanningstown was entailed on him as heir-at-law and that it was not held directly from the Earl of Desmond. His pleading was unsuccessful, the Court deciding that the rights of the Queen superseded and were paramount to any claim he could produce. On the 4th of March, 1589, Edward Mainwaring of Cheshire, England, was granted the Castle and 2,400 acres of the lands of Fanningstown manor. William Candish, of the same shire, was granted the townlands of Castle, Cloghtach and the rest in Poblebrian amounting to 2000 acres.[2]

We have no record of the other Fannings whose lands were confiscated at this period, the custom being to oust the proprietors and install the new settlers without any process of law.

Fanningstown was one of the castles abandoned by the English in 1598, during the rebellion headed by Hugh O'Neil, Earl of Tyrone. Of this the Lord Deputy complains bitterly in the following words:[3] "I marvel at him

[1] O'Daly. The Rise, Increase, and Exit of the Geraldines. Translated by C. P. Meehan. Second edition, Dublin, 1878, pp. 123, 4.

[2] Calendar of the State Papers relating to Ireland, 1588–1592. Hamilton. London, 1885, p. 132.

[3] Calendar of the State Papers relating to Ireland, 1598–1599. Atkinson. London, 1895, p. 325.

[William Mainwaring] more than at all the rest, considering his old occupation in England, acquainted with all robbers and thieves in the land, that the rebels in Ireland, brought up in the same school, would not favour him, or at least that he had none of his school-points to defend himself."

From the Mainwaring family Fanningstown passed into the possession of the family of Jackson, originally of Duddington, Northamptonshire. Hamilton Llewellyn Jackson, having succeeded to the Gould estates of Upwey, Dorsetshire, changed his name to Hamilton Llewellyn Gould by royal license dated 20th of April, 1871. On his death 23d of April, 1873, his son George Thomas Ingelheim Gould succeeded to the estates of Upwey and Fanningstown.[1]

Clement Fanning had a son Patrick Fanning,[2] who will be referred to later.

George Fanning, son of Alderman William Fanning, was elected sheriff of the City of Limerick in 1564, and served as mayor during two terms, being chosen to that office in 1572 and 1588. During his first term the Desmond war commenced and was the cause of great distress to the city. On the 1st of September, 1572, Mayor Fanning wrote to the Lord President of Munster, apprising him that "James Fitzmaurice, Ulick, son of the Earl of Clantycard, Shane M'Oliverus, and a great force passed the Shannon with O'Madden's assistance."[3]

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[1] Burke. A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland. London, 1879, vol. I., p. 668.

[2] O'Hart. Irish Pedigrees, third edition, p. 454.

[3] Calendar of the State Papers relating to Ireland, 1509–1573. Hamilton. London, 1860, p. 482.

In 1583 George Fanning applied to the Lord President for relief from the exactions of coyne and livery to which his tenants were subjected. The following proclamation was thereupon issued from Innis, under the signet of the Province, on the 23d of June, 1583:

"The Governor and Council of Connaught and Thomond to the Earl of Thomond, the Sheriff and Under Sheriff of Clare, and the Seneschall of Dangenyvigin; forbidding them to exact or impose on the lands of Ballycharaghe and Lysmoltyne any kind of imposition, cess, coyne or livery for themselves, their men, horses or boys; George Fanning, of Limerick, having complained that they had exacted meat, drink, money and divers other charges, whereby the lands were made waste and the tenants driven to fly and depart, to his great hindrance and undoing; and Fanning is authorized to resist the imposition by all the good means in his power.

Signed,

NICHOLAS MALBIE, THOMAS DYLLON, THOMAS ARTHUR,
D. THOMOND, ANTHONY BRABAZON, MERBURY."[1]

In 1588 the seaports of Ireland were alarmed by the appearance of Spanish warships on the coast. George Fanning, then mayor of Limerick for the second time, wrote to the mayor of Waterford informing him of the appearance of some Spanish vessels off the western coast. On the 12th of September he received a letter from Nicholas Cahane of Kilrush, coroner for Clare, apprising him of the wreck of two Spanish ships and the departure of the others, and requesting his worship's good favor with the Lord Deputy for his (Cahane's) advancement. At midnight of the same date Mayor Fanning sent a

[1] Calendar of the Patent and Close Rolls of Chancery in Ireland. Morrin. Dublin, 1861–2, vol. II., p. 77.

dispatch to the mayor of Waterford acquainting him with the "happy news of the departure of the Spaniards."[1]

In the settlement of Thomond in 1585 George Fanning was one of those who signed an indenture by which the lords spiritual and temporal, chieftains, gentlemen, etc., agreed to hold their lands direct from the crown, Sir John Perrott, Lord President of Munster, acting on behalf of the Queen. The ancient custom was to hold title from the great territorial barons and chieftains, they holding title from the sovereign.[2]

Alderman James Fanning, who was mayor of Limerick in 1584, returned from a voyage to Spain in 1591. According to the laws and custom of the time he was examined by the government authorities, the examination being held on the 6th of May, when he gave the following information:—The bishops of Spain are appointed to raise 6,000 horsemen and a number of footmen to march by land to France to aid the Leaguers against the King. A subsidy of eight millions is to be levied upon all the inhabitants of Spain yearly for six years. Thirteen millions of gold arrived from the Indies. The King of Spain will not venture the gold by sea for fear of Englishmen. An English ship bearing the Flemish colors was laden with about twelve cannon at Cadiz and stole away from that port with the booty. Sickness in Spain by reason of the cold. Three English ships were assaulted by seven galleys. Some out of the galleys boarded one of the ships, and the captain fired his ship and was burned, but some of the seamen escaped to the galleys and were discharged.

[1] Calendar of the State Papers relating to Ireland, 1588–1592. Hamilton. London, 1885, p. 38.

[2] Calendar of the Patent and Close Rolls of Chancery in Ireland. Morrin. Dublin, 1861–2, vol. II., p. 138.

Bartholomew Stackpoll, merchant of Limerick, agreed with the aforesaid James Fanning.[1]

Patrick Fanning, son of Clement Fanning of Fanningstown, was elected sheriff of the city of Limerick in 1576.[2] An inquisition taken at Sixmilebridge, County Clare, on the 3d of April, 1626, found that Patrick Fanning died on the 1st of June, 1612, being then owner of Ballyarrily (Mount Ivers) and of Ballynevan, in the County Clare, and found that Clement Fanning, his son and heir, of full age, assigned these lands to Thomas Bourke and Philip Garrett.[3]

Clement Fanning, son of Patrick Fanning, was elected sheriff of Limerick in 1595, and mayor in 1610.[4] He had sons Simon, Edward and Francis. Edward, the second son of Clement Fanning, had a daughter Phyllis, who married James Rice of Ballymuddel, who died 24th of February, 1636.[5] The issue of this marriage was eight sons and three daughters. Sir Stephen Rice, the fifth son, was bred to the law and became a Baron of the Court of Exchequer on the 1st of June, 1686, and Chief Baron of that Court on the 11th of April, 1687. From him the present Lord Monteagle (Spring-Rice) is descended.[6]

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[1] Calendar of the State Papers relating to Ireland, 1588–1592. Hamilton. London, 1885, p. 392.

[2] Lenihan. Limerick: its History, etc., second edition, p. 699.

[3] Frost. The History and Topography of the County of Clare. Dublin, 1893, p. 309.

[4] Lenihan. Limerick: its History, etc., second edition, pp. 700, 701.

[5] Ibid., pp. 115, 308.

[6] An Edward Fanning of Limerick, perhaps a son, made his will some time in February, 1685, with his own hands, the witnesses being Andrew Power, John Croagh and Robert Croagh, in which he bequeathed all his real and personal estate to Sir Stephen Rice, next of kin, etc., but the will was lost. Six articles were exhibited against Stephen Rice, the sole devisee (on his propounding

Edward Fanning had a son Nicholas, who was sheriff in 1625 and mayor of Limerick 1630.[1] He is referred to in Simon Fanning's will in 1636 as Alderman Nicholas Fanning (Fitz-Edward), and by the provisions of the will was made one of the "overseers" to the executors.[2]

After the confiscation of his landed property he was transplanted to Connaught in 1653–4.[3]

Simon Fanning, the eldest son and heir of Clement Fanning, married Joan, daughter of Dominick Arthur of Limerick.[4] He served as sheriff in 1600, and was elected to the mayoralty in 1615. He resided in Limerick in St. Mary's Parish. His "stone-house" was bounded on the east by Francis Fanning's stone-house, on the west by John Stritch's stone-house, on the north by Creagh's land, and on the south by Edmund Fanning's lands.[5] An inquisition held at Limerick by Sir John Davies, the King's Attorney-General, on the 18th of March, 1615, found that Simon Fanning was possessed of part of the lands of Ratwyrd, Gorteardboher, Gortrebowley, Rathgreylan and Ardnevedoge, being part of forty ploughlands which were

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the will), to which he seems to have given satisfactory replies, and administration was granted to him as Sir Stephen Rice, Knight, and next of kin, on 21st of December, 1697.—[Files of Public Record office, Dublin].

[1] Lenihan. Limerick: its History, etc., second edition, p. 702.

[2] Vide copy of Simon Fanning's will in Appendix.

[3] In the files of the Public Record Office, Dublin, is the will of Nicholas Fanning of Lespopell, dated 5th January, 1659, probated 15th April, 1660. It mentions foster son Bartholomew Lynch, son-in-law Nicholas Callan, eldest son and eldest daughter of Bartholomew Lynch, Patrick Fanning, Margaret Connell, Richard Bermengam. He directs that his body be buried in "St. Andrew's Church, Wespalstown" (the Parish of Westpalstown, now included in Clonmethan and the Naul, County Dublin North). Whether this Nicholas was Edward's son is not apparent.

[4] O'Hart. Irish Pedigrees, third edition, p. 455.

[5] Vide note 2.

granted by Henry III. to the Leper Hospital, and which on the suppression of the monasteries and other religious houses reverted to the crown.[1] On May 10th, 1631, he obtained permission from the Court of Exchequer to sell the lands of Parke and Ballymackine in the County of Limerick to Thomas Power of Limerick.[2] Simon Fanning died on the 7th of March, 1636–7, leaving five sons:[3] (1) Dominick; (2) John, who married Mary, daughter of Patrick Hogan of Killamena, County Clare; (3) Bartholomew; (4) Richard; (5) James, who married Katherine, daughter of Alderman Michael Stritch[4] of Limerick; and two daughters, Joan and Anne,[5] one of whom married James Stritch Fitz-William.

There was a Thomas Fitz-William Fanning who was one of the Civil Survey jurors appointed in 1635 by the Earl of Strafford (then Viceroy) to inquire into the titles by which the landowners of the County Clare held their estates.[6] In 1652 he was one of the assessors appointed by the Corporation of Limerick to apportion the exhorbitant taxes levied on the city for the support of the Cromwellian

[1] Lenihan. Limerick: its History, etc., second edition, pp. 138, 139.

[2] Calendar of the Patent and Close Rolls of Chancery in Ireland of the Reign of Charles I. Morrin. Dublin, 1863, p. 579.

[3] Vide copy of Simon Fanning's will in Appendix.

[4] Maurice Lenihan, in his History of Limerick, says: "The Whites, the Creaghs, and the Stritches have played a remarkable part in the history of Limerick, Clonmel, and Waterford. . . . John Stritch, a gentleman of fair character and inheritance, was forced to depart the town of Genes in Italy by reason of the great spoyle and pillage done to the said town by the Saracens and Infidels, A. D. 933; and Henry I. being the Emperor of Rome, the said John, with his wife and four sons, came from Paris in France and there died. In process of time his children and offspring came to Rouen in Normandy, from thence into England, and part of them came to Ireland."

[5] O'Hart. Irish Pedigrees, third edition, p. 455.

[6] Lenihan. Limerick: its History, etc., second edition, p. 145.

army.[1] Whether he was a nephew of Simon Fanning or not is unknown.

Alderman Francis Fanning, the third son of Clement, served as sheriff in 1632–3, and as mayor of Limerick in 1644.[2] During his incumbency of the mayoralty he received the following letter from the Marquis of Ormond, who was desirous of gaining his adherence:

"Sir,—I have from several good hands, and now lately from my cousin Colonel John Barry, received assurance of the good affections that you and very many of that Corporation beare to the King's service and to the peace of your coutry, from which you have not been withdrawen by any threats or pressures. I hould it therefore my part not only in his Majesties name to give you thanks for your expressed redyness and fidelity to his Crowne and service, but alsoe to assure you that, whether the present Treaty shall end in peace or warr you shall find the fruits of your legal resolutions (if you persist therein) in his Majestie's gracious favour and powerfull protection, and I shall accoumpt myselfe very happy to be the instrument of conveying these benefits unto you; all which I desire you to make knowen from me to such as you shall think fit. And soe rest your very affectionate frend,—

Ormonde.

"His Majestie's Castle of Dublin, the 15th of July, 1645.

"Since I concluded my letter, Sir Mawrice Eustace shewed mee a copy of the votes of that Corporacion, whereof I intend forthwith to transmit a coppy to his Majestie.

"To our trusty and well-beloved Francis Fanning, Esqr., Mayor of the City of Limbrick."[3]

At the time of the Confiscations in 1653–54 Francis Fanning's estates were forfeited, and he received sentence

[1] Lenihan. Limerick: its History, etc., second edition, p. 185.
[2] Ibid., p. 702.
[3] Bellings. History of the Irish Confederation, vol. iv., pp. 356–7.

of transplantation to Connaught. His name is found among the "Transplanters' Certificates" of persons transplanted in Ireland A. D. 1653–54 for the City and County of Limerick, on file in the Public Record Office, Dublin.[1]

Francis had a son Edward or Edmund (the names Edward, Edmund and Edmond are synonymous) who also received sentence of transplantation at the same time, and whose name appears among the Connaught Certificates preserved in the Office of the Chief Remembrancer of the Exchequer, Dublin.[2] His name is given in the list as Edward Fitz-Francis Fanning.[3]

This Edward or Edmund Fanning, son of the above-mentioned Francis Fanning, ex-Mayor of Limerick, emigrated in 1653 or soon after to America and settled in Connecticut.[4] He was the ancestor of this American branch of the Family.

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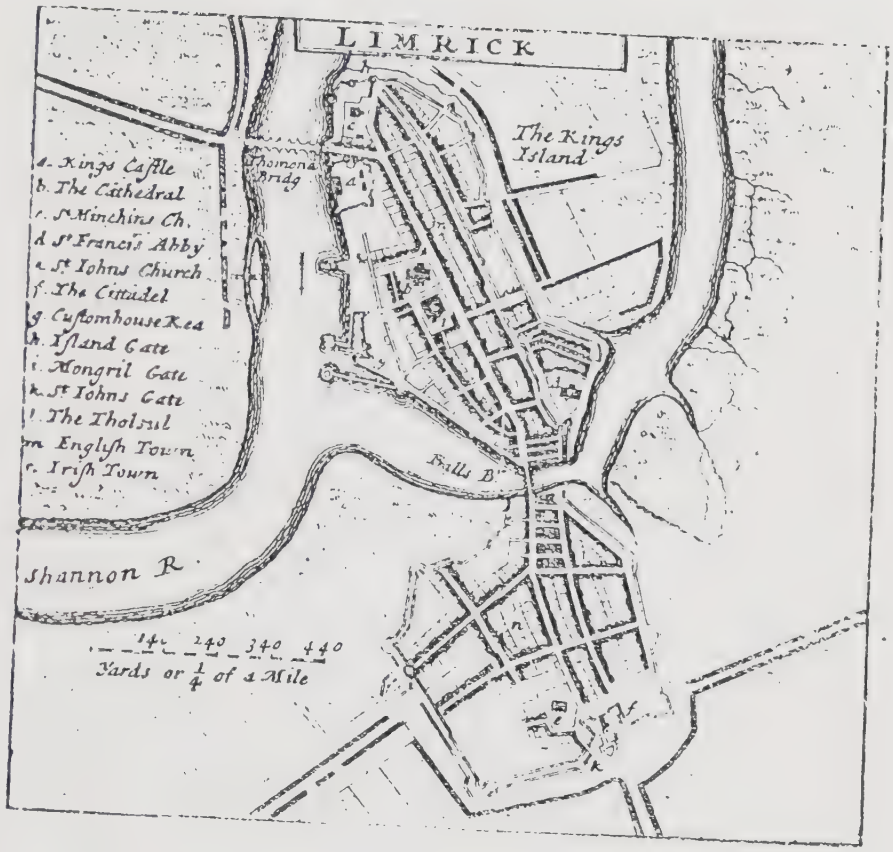
[1] O'Hart. Irish Landed Gentry, second edition, p. 331. [2] Ibid., p. 363.

[3] Fitz-Francis means son of Francis, Fitz in French or Norman meaning "son of."

[4] This is on the authority of John O'Hart, the eminent Irish antiquary and writer, author of "Irish Pedigrees," "Irish Landed Gentry," etc., now residing in his declining years at Clontarf, Ireland. He writes the Compiler of this volume that in his researches he has been unable to find any record of a will of Simon Fanning's father or grandfather.

Simon's will mentions Francis Fanning's stone-house as bounding his (Simon's) on the east, but the will makes no mention of Edward or Edmond, son of Francis. Nor did Francis leave a will. But Cromwell having confiscated the property of Francis, he had evidently nothing to will after 1653 when we find his name among the Connaught Certificates.



Plan of Limerick, Ireland, in 1714,
showing location of St. Johns Gate k, St. Francis' Abby d
and other historic points.
Reproduced from Herman Moll's Map.

DOMINICK FANNING.

Dominick Fanning, the eldest son and heir of Simon Fanning, married Katherine, daughter of Alderman David Comyn.[1] He served as mayor of Limerick three times, his first term commencing in 1641 at the time of the outbreak of the great Rebellion. Heretofore the City of Limerick had in general adhered to the English interest; but when the Catholic nobility and people of Ireland took up arms in defence of their property, religion and lives, and established the Irish Confederation, the citizens of Limerick declared in favor of the national cause. This result was largely achieved through the influence of Mayor Fanning.[2] Alderman Patrick Fanning was chosen to represent the City of Limerick in the General Assembly of the Confederation at Kilkenny, in 1641.[3]

One of the first acts of Mayor Fanning was to fit out a small ship of war for service on the Shannon, to which he appointed his brother John captain, and his brother Richard master, both having been bred to the sea.[4]

The castle of Limerick was held by a force of English soldiers under the command of Colonel Courtney, an old and experienced officer, who held it against the repeated assaults of the citizens until the 23d of June, 1642, when he capitulated under the following circumstances as related by a writer of the time:

"Dominick Fanning was then mayor. Colonel Barry, an old soldier that had served the King of Spain many

[1] O'Hart. Irish Pedigrees, third edition, 1881, p. 455. Vide abstract of the will of David Comyn in Appendix B.

[2] Bellings. History of the Irish Confederation, Dublin, 1882, vol. I., p. liii.

[3] Lenihan. Limerick: its History, etc., second edition, p. 159.

[4] Croker. Narratives Illustrative of the Contests in Ireland in 1641 and 1690, London, 1841, pp. 8 and 110.

years in the Low Countries, coming to their assistance, undermined the fort, and, when it was ready to be blown up, nobody appeared forward to mount the breach; only Dominick Fanning, at the Council held at the Tholsel, offered himself, to the confusion of the country gallants, but he was prevented by a drum offering to treat of a surrender. The Governor went out, with his soldiers and adherents, of which Jones, the old Bishop of Killaloe, was one. Such as pleased were conveyed safe away; others, that remained, lived quietly in their own houses."[1]

Dominick Fanning was among those present when the castle of Askeaton surrendered to Major-General Purcell, on the 14th of August, 1642.[2] In 1644 he was elected a member of the Confederate Parliament for Limerick.[3] In 1645 he was a second time elected to the mayoralty.[4]

In 1646 negotiations for a treaty of peace were entered into between the Confederates and the Marquis of Ormond, then Lord Lieutenant. Many of the leading Confederates favored the treaty; but the majority, having no confidence in the good faith of the Marquis, rejected it. On the evening of the 20th of August, 1646, Ormond's heralds came to Limerick to proclaim the peace, but the gates were closed against them by the citizens. Next day they were admitted by John Burke, the mayor, and some of the aldermen, by whom the treaty was ratified.[5] Dominick Fanning and his son, Thomas Fanning, were among the most active opponents of the proclamation of the peace. At their instigation the people assembled at the Holy Cross, expelled the heralds, and rejected the treaty.

[1] Bellings. History of the Irish Confederation, vol. I., p. liii.
[2] Ibid., vol. II., p. 53. [3] Ibid., vol. III., p. 215.
[4] Lenihan. Limerick: its History etc., second edition, p. 702.
[5] Ibid., p. 159.

John Burke was deposed and Dominick Fanning chosen mayor in his place.[1]

In 1647 events began to plainly indicate what was soon to follow. The Confederate army was defeated at the battle of Dangan Hill. Lord Inchiquin took Cahir Castle by storm and defeated the Irish army under Lord Taaffe at Knockinglass with terrible slaughter. He then led his army into the County of Limerick, bringing the whole Province of Munster and Cities of Limerick and Waterford under contribution, and then proceeded to the County of Kilkenny. The Confederate Council, which had already removed from Limerick to Kilkenny, sent ambassadors to France to advise them of the gloomy state of affairs, and to Rome and Spain to negotiate for assistance. Meanwhile the citizens of Limerick were improving and strengthening the city, fortifying the outworks, and preparing for the emergency. The north gate of St. Francis Abbey was finished and bore this inscription:[2]

> SANCTE JACOBE DEFENDE NOS AB HOSTE, HIC BELLONA TONAT, SEDET HIC ASTRÆA RENASCENS, HOC PIETAS AD AQUAS AC SACRA PANDITUR. A.D. 1647 R.R. CAROLI: DOMINI[e] FANNING PRET: DAVID CREAGH ET JACOBO SEXTON VICE COM.

This gate was taken down in April, 1767.[3] Though the Catholics still continued to hold possession of the city, affairs outside were hurrying to a disastrous issue.

In 1649 a party of Ormond's cavalry captured John O'Molouna, the Bishop of Killaloe, and took from him

[1] Bellings. History of the Irish Confederation, vol. VI., pp. 18 and 131.
[2] Lenihan. Limerick: its History, etc., second edition, pp. 160–162.
[3] Ferrar. The History of Limerick, Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military. Limerick, 1787, p. 116.

£1400 in gold and silver with which he had been entrusted to pay some of the Confederate forces.[1] Not long after the Marquis sent two trunks on board a Dutch vessel at Limerick for shipment to France. Dominick Fanning, thinking that these trunks contained the money of which the Bishop had been robbed, collected a body of resolute young men, boarded the vessel and opened the trunks. Finding that the contents consisted only of papers that the Marquis was anxious to preserve, they replaced them uninjured, and Dominick sent an apology to Ormond.[2]

On the 11th of June, 1649, two of the Marquis of Ormond's creatures, Alderman Creagh and ex-Mayor Burke, met him by appointment near one of the gates of the city. They informed him that the citizens were in an uproar, fearing the surrender of the city; that the keys had been forced or wheedled from Rochfort the sheriff by Dominick Fanning and the Rev. Father Wolfe; and that it was not safe for him to enter the city while the tumult lasted. The same night Dominick called in Colonel Murtagh O'Brien, an officer entirely devoted to the Confederate cause. O'Brien's regiment (increased by two hundred recruits) being refused admittance by Mayor Burke, forced their way into the city, seized the provisions laid up for the use of the army, which Ormond had hoped would be at his disposal, and a quantity of grain belonging to Ormond exclusively. After these events Ormond retired to Galway, where he embarked and soon after joined Charles II. in France.[3]

When the City of Limerick was invested by the Cromwellian army in the early part of 1651, a commission was

[1] Lenihan. Limerick: its History, etc., second edition, pp. 168–9.
[2] Ibid., p. 166. [3] Ibid., p. 167.

appointed to discuss a treaty of surrender. This commission was composed on the part of the citizens of Major-General Purcell, Colonel Butler, Dominick Fanning, Recorder Stackpole, Sir Geoffrey Barron, and Maurice Baggot, and were met on the part of General Ireton by General Sir Hardress Waller, Colonel Cranwell, Major Smith, and General Allen. As they could not agree upon terms the siege was resumed. The military governor of Limerick during the siege was General Hugh O'Neil, an able and experienced commander who had repulsed Cromwell at Clonmel in 1649.

During the siege which ensued the efforts of Dominick Fanning in the council chamber and on the ramparts were unceasing. A clique of Ormandists in the Council from time to time insisted on the necessity of capitulation. Dominick Fanning vigorously protested against all accommodation with Ireton. He pointed out to the Council of War that the city had abundant resources to sustain a protracted siege; that the approach of winter, dearth, and above all, the infection of the plague then ravaging the city and its vicinity, must compel the Cromwellian general to accept their terms or break up his camp and retire from the walls of Limerick. On the ramparts he encouraged the soldiers by word and example, impressing on them that it was nobler for brave men to die with arms in their hands than to surrender to the butchers of Drogheda and Wexford. But the treason of Fennell nullified all the inspiring efforts of Dominick Fanning and his associates. Colonel Fennell, an Anglo-Irish officer of ability but of depraved character, was entrusted by General O'Neil with the defence of the important pass of Killaloe. Soon after receiving this office he not only

abandoned his trust but turned his guns against the city, thus compelling the citizens to sue for terms. Commissioners were appointed who negotiated a treaty of surrender. From this treaty the following named persons were excluded because, in Ireton's words, "they had prevailed on the people to foolishly protract the siege":

Major-General Hugh O'Neil, Governor,
Major-General Patrick Purcell,
Sir Geoffrey Galway,
Lieutenant-Colonel Lacy,
Captain George Wolfe,
Captain Sexton,
Edmund O'Dwyer, Bishop of Limerick,
Terence O'Brien, Bishop of Emly,
John Quin, a Dominican Friar,
Captain Laurence Walsh, a Priest,
Francis Wolfe, a Friar,
Philip Dwyer, a Priest,
Alderman Dominick Fanning,
Alderman Thomas Stritch,
Alderman Jordan Roche,
Edmund Roche, Burgess,
Sir Richard Everard,
Dr. Higgin,
Maurice Baggot, Baggotstown,
Geoffrey Barron,
Evans, a Welsh soldier.[1]

Limerick surrendered on the 29th of October, 1651, after a siege of six months. The garrison was allowed to depart to the nearest fortress held by the Irish. For three

[1] Lenihan. Limerick: its History, etc., second edition, p. 183.

days the city was given up to the plunder of the English soldiery, during which the streets were strewn with dead bodies of citizens, houses were wrecked and goods destroyed.[1]

Of those excluded from the terms of surrender Bishop O'Dwyer escaped from the city through the connivance of General Ludlow who favored the Bishop because he was an Ormandist. Through the efforts of General Ludlow the life of General O'Neil was also spared by a majority of one in a vote of Ireton's Council of War. The others were executed.[2]

Shortly after the surrender the traitor Fennell was tried for several murders and other high crimes, found guilty, and hanged by his new friends; although "he had but recently deserved better things of them."[3]

When the city surrendered Dominick Fanning secreted himself in the tomb of his ancestors in the Franciscan Church. While he was lying hid a body of soldiers entered the church and lighted a fire for the purpose of cooking. When Dominick, who was famished after three days and nights of cold and hunger, saw them thus employed, he crept out begrimed as he was, sat down and began to warm himself. The captain of the party turned him out of the church, whereupon he endeavored to escape from the city, but was seized at the gate, brought back, and being identified was immediately hanged.[4] His body was quartered and decapitated and his head placed

[1] Lenihan. Limerick: its History, etc., second edition, pp. 181–185, 593.
[2] Ibid., p. 593.
[3] Prince. The History of the Execrable Irish Rebellion, London, 1680, p. 330.
[4] It is claimed that Dominick Fanning was betrayed by the treachery of a servant of his, who, contrary to the wish of the officer who appeared desirous that Dominick should effect his escape, not only revealed the name of his

over St. John's gate, where it remained for several years. Thus perished the noble-minded and lion-hearted Dominick Fanning, who had at all times so bravely withstood whatever was contrary to principle and faith, sealing with his blood the high and generous principles which he courageously and consistently maintained through life.[1]

In Morison's *Threnodia* he is mentioned as the nineteenth of the chiefs and nobles slaughtered by the Parliamentarians: "The noble Dominicus Fanning, ex-mayor of Limerick, and alderman, a well-known man, and of the highest integrity, who had been of great service to the confederated Catholics, and had laudably conferred much benefit on the kingdom as well as on the city, was hanged at Limerick as well as the rest, A. D. 1651. His head was cut off and affixed to the gate."[2]

Joan Fanning, daughter of Dominick Fanning, and granddaughter of Dominick Arthur, married (1st) Sir Dominick White of Limerick, and (2d) Thomas Comyn of Moynoe in the County of Clare, whose property was saved from confiscation through the intercession of his cousin, Sir Hardress Waller, the Parliamentarian governor of Limerick in 1652. This Joan received from Cromwell a grant of the lands of Kilcorney in the County of Clare which are still in the possession of her descendants.[3]

Dominick Fanning had a son Thomas, before mentioned as active in expelling Ormond's heralds from Limerick in 1646.

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master, but called the attention of the guards to him; said servant being immediately afterwards killed by the guards for his treason to a good master.

[1] Lenihan. Limerick: its History, etc., second edition, pp. 179, 594, 657.

[2] O'Connell. A Memoir of Ireland, New York, 1843, p. 79.

[3] Burke. Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland, London, 1879, vol. I., p. 352.

Townland	Barony	Original Proprietors	Grantees
Lurga Magowna Lisconor	Inchiquin Lower Bunratty	Dominick Fanning Nicholas Fanning	Benj. Lucas & Wm. Neylan Earl of Inchiquin Sir Henry Ingoldsby
Lismacleane	Do	Do	Do
Carowbane	Do	Do	Do
Carrownacloghy (Stonehall)	Do	Do	Do
Ballyroe	Do	Thomas Fanning; Earl of Thomond	Col. Wm. Purefoy, Castlecrine; Earl of Thomond; Dominick Fanning.
Castlecrine	Do	Do	Do
Lissananim (Iverstown)	Do	Do	Thomas Green (afterwards Henry Ivers as assignee of Green)
Ballyerrill (Mount Ivers)	Do	Do	

FANNING LANDS CONFISCATED IN THE COUNTY OF CLARE

MEMBERS OF THE FANNING FAMILY

who filled high offices in the City of Limerick previous to the year 1652:[1]

BAILIFFS

1459 Richard Fanning.
1510 Richard Fanning.
1511 Patrick Fanning.
1521 William Fanning.
1536 Jasper Fanning.
1551 Clement Fanning.
1554 Richard Fanning.
1559 Dominick Fanning.
1563 John Fanning.
1564 George Fitz-William Fanning.
1566 Stephen Fanning.
1576 Patrick Fanning.
1595 Clement Fanning.
1600 Simon Fanning.

SHERIFFS

1614 Arthur Fanning.
1625 Nicholas Fanning.
1632 Francis Fanning.

MAYORS

1529 Patrick Fanning.
1538 William Fanning.
1557 Clement Fanning.
1561 Richard Fanning.
1568 Dominick Fanning.
1571 George Fitz-William Fanning (1st time).
1584 James Fanning.
1587 George Fitz-William Fanning[2] (2d time).
1610 Clement Fanning.
1615 Simon Fanning.
1630 Nicholas Fanning.
1641 Dominick Fitz-Simon Fanning[3] (1st time).
1644 Francis Fanning.
1645 Dominick Fanning (2d time).
1646 Dominick Fanning (3d time).

[1] Collected from Public Records, Bellings's History of the Irish Confederation, Lenihan's History of Limerick, and Ferrar's History of Limerick.

[2] So stated in Lenihan's History of Limerick. Ferrar does not mention him.

[3] Lenihan erroneously gives this name Dominick Fitz-Stephen Fanning.

David Fanning was assessor of Limerick in 1467.

Richard Fanning was clerk of the Court in 1530.

Nicholas Fanning was appointed clerk of the Court of Pleas of Exchequer for Limerick in 1541 by King Henry VIII. On the accession of Edward VI. he was reappointed on the 27th of April, 1547, as joint grantee, and in 1550 became sole grantee. He was succeeded in 1551 by John Wycombe.

Clement Fanning represented Limerick in the Irish Parliament in 1559.[1]

Patrick Fanning was elected a member of the Confederate Parliament in 1642.[2]

Dominick Fanning was elected to the same Parliament in 1644.[3]

Thomas Fitz-William Fanning was assessor in 1652.

Numerous other offices were held at different times by those of Fanning name, but the foregoing list comprises the most important.

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[1] Lenihan. Limerick: its History, etc., second edition, p. 741.

[2] Ibid., p. 149.

[3] In December, 1641, a coalition took place between the Anglo-Irish Catholics of the Pale and the ancient Irish. Out of this coalition sprung the Catholic Confederation, whose object was to establish their religious independence, and to recover the estates which they had lost by the sword, or the not less fatal instruments of legalized plunder. The Confederation of Kilkenny consisted of two hundred and fifty-one members, including eleven spiritual peers, fourteen temporal peers, and twenty-six commoners. The members returned for the City and County of Limerick were O'Dwyer, afterwards Bishop of Limerick, William Bourke, Baron of Castleconnell, John Baggot of Baggotstown, Mark Fitz-Harris of Cloghinat-foy, Thomas O'Ryan of Doon, George Comyn, Patrick Fanning, John Haly, Daniel Higgins, and Bartholomew Stackpole, all of Limerick. Lord Mountgarret was President of the Supreme Council. The death of the celebrated leader took place at this time at Kilkenny; his place was supplied by the Earl of Castlehaven.—*Lenihan.*

year 1590, having made a previous settlement of his estates. The trustees of that settlement were: James, son of Thomas Fanning of Ballingtaggart, County of Tipperary; Robert, son of Walter Fanning of Mohober, County of Tipperary; and Richard Fanning of Kappaghintallagarry. James was the son and heir of the aforesaid William. He dying during his father's lifetime, his brother William succeeded to the estates.[1]

In 1543 David Fanning, Richard Fanning, John More Fanning, David Fitzmagon Fanning, of the Manor of Butlerswode, and in 1548, Oliver Fanning of Kylry, County of Kilkenny, are recorded as landed proprietors.[2]

William Fanning is recorded in 1570 as an extensive landed proprietor in the Manor of Killenaule, Barony of Slievardagh, County of Tipperary.[3]

Walter Fanning was enfeoffed as one of the trustees under the will of John Eustace of Castle Martin, County of Kildare, dated 9th of October, 1591.[4]

In 1600 the Fannings are recorded as among the principal landowners in the Barony of Slievardagh, County of Tipperary.[5]

William Fanning of Bally McCloghny was constable of the Barony of Gowran, County of Kilkenny, in 1608.[6]

In 1632 died Robert Fanning, seised of several lands in

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[1] D'Alton. Illustrations, etc. of King James's Irish Army List, vol. II., p. 620.

[2] Calendar of the Patent and Close Rolls of Chancery in Ireland. Morrin. Dublin, 1861–2, vol. I., pp. 175, 184.

[3] Calendar of the Carew Manuscripts, 1515–1574, p. 404.

[4] Calendar of the Patent and Close Rolls in Chancery, etc., vol. II., p. 204. This name is spelled Fynnan in the records.

[5] Calendar of the Carew Manuscripts, 1589–1600, p. 513.

[6] Ibid., 1603–1624, p. 28.

JOANNES FANNING de Ballingarry in Comitatu Tipperariensi Armr — MARIA, filia JOANNIS BARRY Equitis aurati, qui obit anno 1403

ANDREAS FANNING de Ballingarry in Comitatu Tipperariensi Armr — MARIA, filia JOANNIS ROCHE Armigeri Stirpe Rocheorum de Fermoy

RICARDUS FANNING de Ballingarry Armiger — ALICIA, filia RICARDI BUTLER Armigeri

THOMAS FANNING de Ballingarry Armiger — ALICIA, filia RICARDI POWER de Kilmaiden in Com. Waterfordiensi Armigeris

DAVID FANNING de Ballingarry Armiger — ELIZABETH, filia JOANNIS COMERFORD de Balliburr in Com. Tipperariensi Equitis Aurati

GALFRIDUS FANNING de Ballingarry Armiger — JULIANA, filia THOMAE POWER de Culifine in Comitatu Waterfordiensi armr

JACOBUS FANNING de Fanningstown in Comitatu Tipperariensi Armr — HELENA, filia RICARDI BUTLER Armigeri e Stirpe Butleriorum de Ormondiâ oriundi

GUILLELMUS FANNING de Fanningstown supra dicto Armiger — ELIZABETH, filia JACOBI BUTLER de Dangan in Comitatu Kilkenniæ e Stirpe Butleriorum de Dunboyne Armr

RICARDUS FANNING de Rochestown in Comitatu Kilkenniensi Armr — CATHARINA, filia RICARDI WALSH de Knocknifan in Walliorum Montibus in Comitatu Kilkennr Arm

JACOBUS FANNING de Waterford Armiger — ELIZABETH, filia GUILLELMI O'NEIL de Ballineil in Comitatu Tipperariensi Armigeri

JACOBUS FANNING de Stonehouse in Comitatu Waterfordiensi Armr — FRANCISCA, filia RICDI BUTLER de Luffany in Comitatu Kilkenni armigeri a Butleris de Ormondiâ et Comitibus de Gowran orti

JACOBUS RICARDUS THEOBDUS FANNING — FRANCISCA-MARIA-ROSA FANNING

Omnibus et Singulis ad quos praesentes pervenerint Ego Gulielmus Hawkins Armiger Ulster Rex Armorum et Principalis Heraldus totius Hiberniae Salutem Sciatis quod Ego praedictus Rex Armorum Potestate et Authoritate a Regia Majestate sub magno Sigillo Hiberniae mihi concessa certiores Vos facio quod Jacobus Fanning de Stonehouse in Comitatu Waterfordiensi Armiger, Rectâ lineâ Paternâ legitime ducatur a Joanne Fanning de Ballingarry in Comitatu Tipperariensi, Armigero, Uti in Tabella Genealogica huic annexâ manifeste patet; et quod Insignia supra depicta ad eundem Jacobum Fanning Armigerum proprie pertineant In cujus Rei Testimoniam nomen Titulumque meum hisce adscripsi et Sigillum Officii mei apposui Dublinii Die 22a Aprilis Anno Domini Millesimo Septingentesimo Septuagesimo Quinto.

By the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of His Majesty's Kingdom of Ireland

(Seal) HARCOURT.

the County of Kilkenny, and leaving as heir his brother William then aged thirty-three and married.[1]

Geoffrey (or Jeffrey) Fanning, of Fanningstown, Ballingarry, County of Tipperary, married Gyles, the second daughter of Lord Thomas Power[2] (who died 1637) and his wife Margaret Butler, third in descent from Peter, Lord "Le Poer" and his wife Catharine, daughter of the eighth Earl of Ormond. Lord Thomas Power was son of James, son of Thomas of Cullefin, County of Waterford, son of Richard Lord Power. In 1642 Geoffrey Fanning was elected to represent the Manor of Glengall in the Confederate Parliament, and served in that assembly until its dissolution.[3] After the Cromwellian conquest he retired to the Continent, where he served under Charles II. until the Restoration in 1660, when he returned to Ireland. He was granted part of his estates confiscated during the Cromwellian régime. This grant amounted to upwards of two thousand acres in the Baronies of Slievardagh and Compsey, besides the manor-house and demesne at Ballingarry. This grant was confirmed to him on the 2d of June, 1668.

[1] D'Alton. Illustrations, etc., of King James's Irish Army List, vol. II., p. 621.

[2] O'Hart. Irish Landed Gentry, Dublin, 1887, p. 164.

[3] Bellings. History of the Irish Confederation, vol. II., p. 215.

AFTER THE CONFISCATIONS OF 1652

In 1652 a law was passed by the English Parliament confiscating upwards of ten million acres of land in Ireland. It was enacted that "Peers, gentles, landowners and burgesses should be driven from their homes," and removed or transplanted to certain barren parts of the Province of Connaught. The poorer classes were allowed to remain that they might be, as the ordinance states, "hewers of wood and drawers of water." Husbandmen, plowmen and artificers were also allowed to stay in their native places, as their services were needed by the new proprietors. But none of these were allowed to leave their native parishes without a passport on pain of death.[1]

For the purposes of transplantation certain desolate parts of the Counties of Mayo, Sligo and Leitrim, which had been well-nigh depopulated by the late war, were set apart. The transplanted families were allowed to take with them their cattle, household effects, and such part of their crops as they could conveniently move.[2]

The government reserved for themselves all the towns, all the church lands and tithes; for they abolished all archbishops, bishops, deans, and other offices belonging to that hierarchy. They reserved also the four Counties of Dublin, Kildare, Carlow, and Cork. Out of the lands and tithes thus reserved, the government were to satisfy public debts, private favorites, eminent friends of the republican cause in Parliament, regicides, and the most active of the English rebels, not being of the army.[3]

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[1] Notwithstanding the stringent laws in force at this period many of the Irish gentry and their adherents kept up a desultory warfare against the Cromwellian settlers. Vide Prendergast's Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland.

[2] Ibid. Vide History of Ireland by Lecky. [3] Prendergast.

The following named Fanning families received certificates of transplantation which entitled them to settlements in the County of Leitrim:[1]

CITY AND COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

Certificates granted 1653–57.

Alderman Nicholas Fanning, who was mayor in 1630.
Francis Fanning, who was mayor in 1644.
Edward Fitz-Francis Fanning.
Madalen Fanning.
Martin Fanning.
Mary Fanning.
William Fanning.
Thomas Fitz-Clement Fanning.
Edward Fitz-James Fanning } Nephews of
Michael Fitz-James Fanning } Dominick Fanning.
Thomas Fitz-Patrick Fanning.

TIPPERARY, 1653–55.

Edmond Fanning of Gortfy.
William Fanning of Farrenroe.
Nicholas Fanning of Clonegall.

KILKENNY, 1657.

James Fanning of Knocktopher.

These Fannings settled in the Parish of Feenagh. They were never restored to the estates of which they had been despoiled.

[1] O'Hart. Irish Landed Gentry, second edition, pp. 262, 331. 348, 363.

On the Restoration of Charles II. to the throne of England, in 1661, the Fannings, as well as many other families whose estates had been so mercilessly forfeited, were in great hopes that they would be again invested with their former possessions. Under the Act of Settlement and Explanation many persons were restored or partly recompensed. This Act ordered that all designated persons be restored to their estates on or before the 1st day of August, 1662. None were to be restored who before 1643 were of the rebel party, or of the Kilkenny Confederation, or who drew their titles from other persons.

By the King's Declaration dated the 30th of November, 1660, embodied in the Act of Settlement and Explanation, the restorable Irish were of four classes: INNOCENTS; ARTICLEMEN, or those promised pardon and restoration by the Articles of Peace made between the Marquis of Ormond, on the King's behalf, and the Confederate Catholics in 1648; ENSIGN-MEN, or those who rallied to the King's standard; and THE KING'S NOMINEES, who were thirty-six noblemen and gentlemen named in the King's Declaration.[1]

John Fanning, brother of Dominick, was enrolled among the "Decrees of Innocents," under the Cromwellian Rule, and Thomas Fanning was enrolled among the Ensignmen.[2]

Geoffrey Fanning, as already stated, received a grant of his manor-house and 2,000 acres of land in the County of Tipperary.

William Fanning, of the County of Kilkenny, received a grant of 531 acres of land in the Barony of Ballymoe,

[1] Vide O'Hart's Irish Landed Gentry *in extenso;* History of Ireland, etc.
[2] O'Hart. Irish Landed Gentry, second edition, pp. 312, 384.

County of Galway, confirmed to him on the 30th of June, 1668.[1]

Not one member of the Limerick Fannings is on record as receiving compensation for the loss of his estates.

During the Williamite wars David and William Fanning were quartermasters in Colonel Henry Luttrell's regiment of horse, in the army of King James II. In the Act of Attainder of 1691 the names of William Fanning of Ballyrath, County of Kilkenny, and David Fanning of Kilkenny, merchant, are mentioned among the persons attainted. Robert Fanning's name is on the Establishment of 1710 as receiving an annual pension of £10.[2]

Dominick Fanning, of the County of Clare, married Slaney, daughter of Daniel MacNamara of Ayle, County of Clare. MacNamara died in 1696, having previously mortgaged the lands of Ayle, Gortderrynahincha, part of Moanagullen, to Thomas O'Grady of Derrymore. O'Grady assigned the mortgage to Captain Daniel Molony, who was killed at the first siege of Limerick, and whose heirs, after the death of MacNamara, sought to foreclose the mortgage. Dominick Fanning, in behalf of his wife and the three granddaughters of the deceased, presented a petition to the Court of Chancery, claiming the equity of redemption of the mortgage, and his rights in the cause under the terms of the treaty of Limerick. In this he was successful, and regained possession of the lands for the heirs at law.[3]

"Capitan Don Ricardo Fanan" (Captain Richard Fanning), brother of Dominick Fanning of Limerick, served

[1] Royal Irish Academy, Index Locorum, p. 329.
[2] D'Alton. Illustrations, etc. of King James's Irish Army List, 1689, p. 621.
[3] Frost. The History and Topography of the County of Clare, p. 594.

in the Spanish army in the Low Countries in 1663,[1] and according to tradition settled at Malaga, Spain, where he is said to have left descendants.

Lieutenant John Fanning served in the Spanish army under the banner of the exiled King, Charles II., and was killed at the siege of Prague in 1648. He was probably of the Tipperary branch of the family.

In 1652 the estates of the Fannings of Kilkenny were included in the general plunder seized by the Cromwellian hordes.[2]

The village of Fanningstown in the Barony of Iverk perpetuates the name in the County Kilkenny.

The record of the Fannings in Ireland is one of high honor, patriotism, valor, suffering and sacrifice. During the momentous period of the Cromwellian régime many of the family fell victims to sectarian conquest, while others were despoiled and subjected to the iron rule of their inexorable victors. It is not strange that under circumstances of sorrow and adversity some representatives of the family should have sought an asylum in that then new Land of the West, in those early days as in later time, the refuge of the oppressed of all nations.

[1] O'Hart. Irish Landed Gentry, second edition, p. 496.
[2] Vide Fannings of Limerick.

LISTS OF SOLDIERS.

The Fanning family, noted for its patriotism and zeal, has borne more than its share in the wars of the country. The following lists of soldiers are compiled from the records at hand, but it is doubtless incomplete, owing to the lack of data obtainable from members of the family. Furthermore, the collection of Revolutionary War Records at the Pension Office, Washington, D. C., is far from complete. The absence, therefore, of a name from any of the following lists should not be accepted as conclusive evidence that the person did not serve in that war.

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1665, 1667 and succeeding years. The grant that was his homestead farm in Stonington lay southeasterly of his New London grant and was separated from it by the Mystic River, which stream is the dividing line between Groton and Stonington towns. On this farm he resided at the time of his decease in 1683.

Of the advent of Edmund Fanning into the Connecticut Colony little is known. It is very probable that his point of landing in 1653 was somewhere on the Massachusetts coast, and that he journeyed along the shore or inland until he reached the Pequot settlement in Connecticut. That newly settled town was too young at that time to have its fame known abroad, but had nevertheless achieved sufficient renown in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, through the influence of the younger Winthrop, its founder, to attract many of its early settlers. It is possible that Edmund Fanning was one of those pioneers who removed at the invitation of Winthrop to the country of the Pequots. Tradition, so often misleading, may not, however, be far out of the way in this case when it says, "after a period of wandering he found a resting place in Connecticut" (at the Pequot settlement). It is also possible that Edmund Fanning may have made his home in the Massachusetts Bay Colony during some of the intervening years between 1653 and 1662, although it is positively known that at different intervals between these years he

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changed to Southertown in 1658 by the General Court of Massachusetts, which decreed it to belong to the County of Suffolk in that Colony. The Court extended the bounds so that they embraced at that time land lying between the Mystic and Pawcatuck Rivers and reaching northerly eight miles from the mouth of the Mystic. By Winthrop's new charter in 1662 Southertown came under the jurisdiction of Connecticut. In 1665 Southertown changed its name to Mystic and in 1666 to Stonington.

JOANNES FANNING de Ballingarry in Comitatu Tipperariensi Arm^r — MARIA, filia JOANNIS BARRY Equitis aurati, qui obit anno 1403

ANDREAS FANNING de Ballingarry in Comitatu Tipperariensi Arm^r = MARIA, filia JOANNIS ROCHE Armigeri Stirpe Rocheorum de Fermoy

RICARDUS FANNING de Ballingarry Armiger = ALICIA, filia RICARDI BUTLER Armigeri

THOMAS FANNING de Ballingarry Armiger = ALICIA, filia RICARDI POWER de Kilmaiden in Com. Waterfordiensi Armigeris

DAVID FANNING de Ballingarry Armiger = ELIZABETH, filia JOANNIS COMERFORD de Balliburr in Com. Tipperariensi Equitis Aurati

GALFRIDUS FANNING de Ballingarry Armiger = JULIANA, filia THOMAE POWER de Culifine in Comitatu Waterfordiensi arm^i.

JACOBUS FANNING de Fanningstown in Comitatu Tipperariensi Arm^r = HELENA, filia RICARDI BUTLER Armigeri e Stirpe Butleriorum de Ormondiâ oriundi

GUILLELMUS FANNING de Fanningstown supra dicto Armiger = ELIZABETH, filia JACOBI BUTLER de Dangan in Comitatu Kilkenni^si e Stirpe Butleriorum de Dunboyne Arm^r

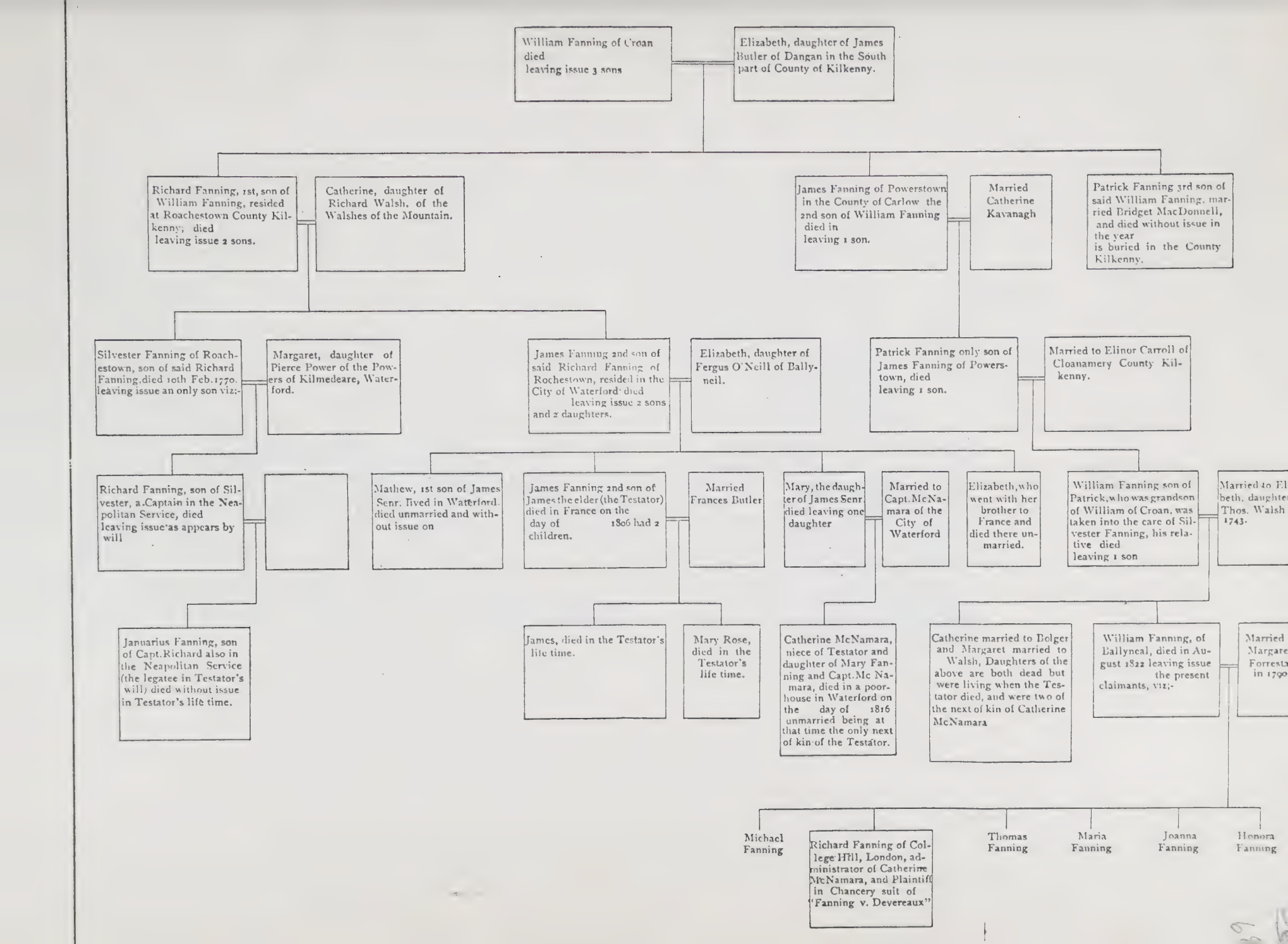
RICARDUS FANNING de Rochestown in Comitatu Kilkenniensi Arm^r = CATHARINA, filia RICARDI WALSH de Knockmilan in Walliorum Montibus in Comitatu Kilkenn^si Arm^i

JACOBUS FANNING de Waterford Armiger = ELIZABETH, filia GUILLELMI O'NEIL de Ballineil in Comitatu Tipperariensi Armigeri

JACOBUS FANNING de Stonehouse in Comitatu Waterfordiensi Arm^r = FRANCISCA, filia RIC^DI BUTLER de Luffany in Comitatu Kilken^si armigeri a Butlerus de Ormondiâ et Comitibus de Gowran orti

JACOBUS RICARDUS THEOB^DUS FANNING — FRANCISCA-MARIA-ROSA FANNING

Omnibus et Singulis ad quos praesentes pervenerint Ego Gulielmus Hawkins Armiger Ulster Rex Armorum et Principalis Heraldus totius Hiberniae Salutem Sciatis quod Ego praedictus Rex Armorum Potestate et Authoritate a Regia Majestate sub magno Sigillo Hiberniae mihi concessa certiores vos [illegible] quod Jacobus Fanning de Stonehouse in Comitatu Waterfordiensi Armiger, Rectâ lineâ Paternâ legitime ducatur a Joanne Fanning de Ballingarry in Comitatu Tipperariensi, Armigero, Uti in Tabella Genealogica huic annexâ manifeste patet; et quod Insignia supra depicta ad eundem Jacobum Fanning Armigerum proprie pertineant In cujus Rei Testimoniam nomen Titulumque meum hisce adscripsi et Sigillum Officii mei apposui Dublinii Die 22^a Aprilis


William Fanning of Croan died leaving issue 3 sons
Elizabeth, daughter of James Butler of Dangan in the South part of County of Kilkenny.
Richard Fanning, 1st, son of William Fanning, resided at Roachestown County Kilkenny; died leaving issue 2 sons.
Catherine, daughter of Richard Walsh, of the Walshes of the Mountain.
James Fanning of Powerstown in the County of Carlow the 2nd son of William Fanning died in leaving 1 son.
Married Catherine Kavanagh
Patrick Fanning 3rd son of said William Fanning, married Bridget MacDonnell, and died without issue in the year is buried in the County Kilkenny.
Silvester Fanning of Roachestown, son of said Richard Fanning, died 10th Feb. 1770. leaving issue an only son viz:-
Margaret, daughter of Pierce Power of the Powers of Kilmedeare, Waterford.
James Fanning 2nd son of said Richard Fanning of Rochestown, resided in the City of Waterford died leaving issue 2 sons and 2 daughters.
Elizabeth, daughter of Fergus O'Neill of Ballyneil.
Patrick Fanning only son of James Fanning of Powerstown, died leaving 1 son.
Married to Elinor Carroll of Cloanamery County Kilkenny.
Richard Fanning, son of Silvester, a Captain in the Neapolitan Service, died leaving issue as appears by will
Mathew, 1st son of James Senr. lived in Waterford. died unmarried and without issue on
James Fanning 2nd son of James the elder (the Testator) died in France on the day of 1806 had 2 children.
Married Frances Butler
Mary, the daughter of James Senr. died leaving one daughter
Married to Capt. McNamara of the City of Waterford
Elizabeth, who went with her brother to France and died there unmarried.
William Fanning son of Patrick, who was grandson of William of Croan, was taken into the care of Silvester Fanning, his relative died leaving 1 son
Married to Elizabeth, daughter Thos. Walsh 1743.
Januarius Fanning, son of Capt. Richard also in the Neapolitan Service (the legatee in Testator's will) died without issue in Testator's life time.
James, died in the Testator's life time.
Mary Rose, died in the Testator's life time.
Catherine McNamara, niece of Testator and daughter of Mary Fanning and Capt. Mc Namara, died in a poor-house in Waterford on the day of 1816 unmarried being at that time the only next of kin of the Testator.
Catherine married to Bolger and Margaret married to Walsh, Daughters of the above are both dead but were living when the Testator died, and were two of the next of kin of Catherine McNamara
William Fanning, of Ballyneal, died in August 1822 leaving issue the present claimants, viz:-
Married Margaret Forrest in 1790
Michael Fanning
Richard Fanning of College Hill, London, administrator of Catherine McNamara, and Plaintiff in Chancery suit of "Fanning v. Devereaux"
Thomas Fanning
Maria Fanning
Joanna Fanning
Honora Fanning

County Map For The State Of VIRGINIA

1
2
3
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
Del.
Md.
Maryland
West Virginia
Ohio
Kentucky
Tennessee
North Carolina
KENT
SUSSEX
WORCESTER
WICOMICO
SOMERSET
ACCOMACK
NORTHAMPTON
QUEEN ANNES
CAROLINE
TALBOT
DORCHESTER
ANNE ARUNDEL
CALVERT
ST. MARYS
CHARLES
PRINCE GEORGES
MONTGOMERY
HOWARD
D.C.
FREDERICK
CARROLL
BALTIMORE
HARFORD
CECIL
KENT
QUEEN ANNES
TALBOT
CAROLINE
DORCHESTER
SOMERSET
WICOMICO
WORCESTER
ACCOMACK
NORTHAMPTON
MIDDLESEX
MATHEWS
YORK
HAMPTON
NEWPORT NEWS
PRINCESS ANNE
NORFOLK
PORTSMOUTH
CHESAPEAKE
SUFFOLK
ISLE OF WIGHT
JAMES CITY
GLOUCESTER
WESTMORELAND
RICHMOND
NORTHUMBERLAND
LANCASTER
KING AND QUEEN
KING WILLIAM
ESSEX
NEW KENT
CHARLES CITY
SURRY
SUSSEX
GREENSVILLE
SOUTHAMPTON
CURRITUCK
CAMDEN
PASQUOTANK
PERQUIMANS
GATES
HERTFORD
PERQUIMANS
PASQUOTANK
CAMDEN
CURRITUCK
NORTHAMPTON
WARREN
VANCE
GRANVILLE
PERSON
CASWELL
ROCKINGHAM
GUILFORD
ALAMANCE
ORANGE
DURHAM
WAKE
FRANKLIN
VANCE
WARREN
HALIFAX
NASH
EDGECOMBE
WILSON
GREENE
LENOIR
JONES
CRAVEN
PAMLICO
CARTERET
MORE
ONSLOW
PENDER
NEW HANOVER
BRUNSWICK
COLUMBUS
BLADEN
SAMPSON
DUPLIN
WAYNE
JOHNSTON
HARNETT
LEE
CHATHAM
RANDOLPH
MONTGOMERY
MOORE
LEE
CHATHAM
RANDOLPH
MONTGOMERY
STANLY
UNION
ANSON
RICHMOND
SCOTLAND
HOKE
CUMBERLAND
ROBESON
BLADEN
COLUMBUS
BRUNSWICK
NEW HANOVER
PENDER
ONSLOW
JONES
LENOIR
GREENE
WILSON
EDGECOMBE
NASH
HALIFAX
WARREN
VANCE
GRANVILLE
PERSON
CASWELL
ROCKINGHAM
GUILFORD
ALAMANCE
ORANGE
DURHAM
WAKE
FRANKLIN
HENRY
PATRICK
STOKES
SURRY
YADKIN
DAVIE
DAVIDSON
ROWAN
CABARRUS

VIRGINIA FANNING

FAMILY

In 1672 a Robert Fanning of Barke near Tower Street,London made a will naming a John Fanning of Virginia who was a son of James Fanning deceased. This is one the few facts we have of the early Fanning of Virginia. The census and tax records show a John Fanning first living in Halifax county in 1785 in 1810 John in county and in 1829 A John Fanning in Giles country (see Map).

THE

JOHN FANNING FAMILY

of

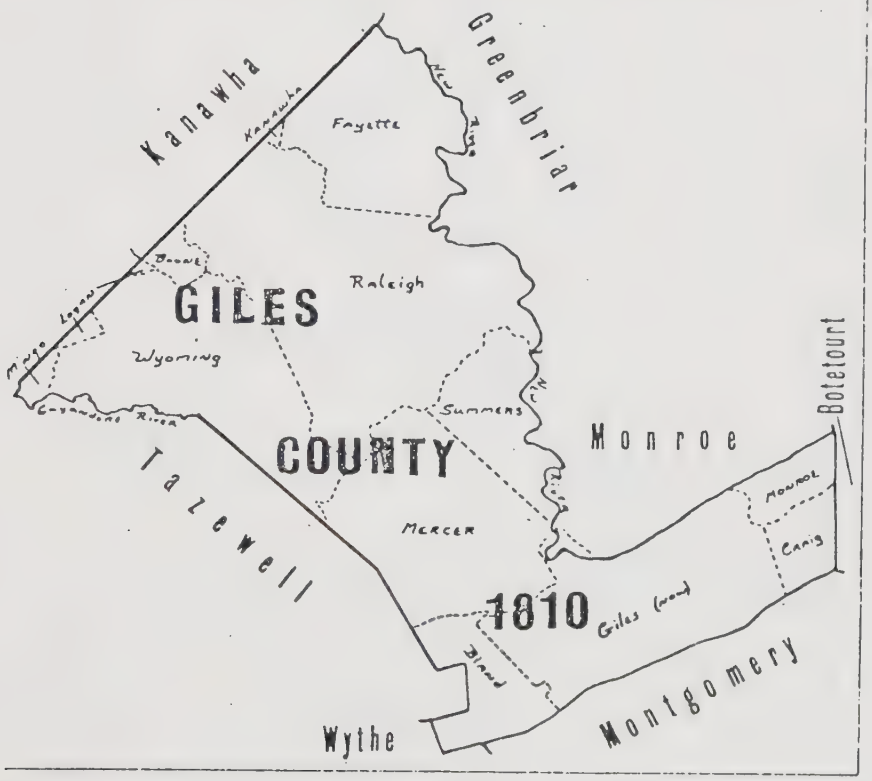
GILES COUNTY

ACHEN BRIAN FRANCES JAMES WILLIAM

We also had other branches of the Fanning family in N.C. S.C. Ga. The Georga Family spelled their Name FANNIN. This family moved to Texas and made many foot prints in American history.

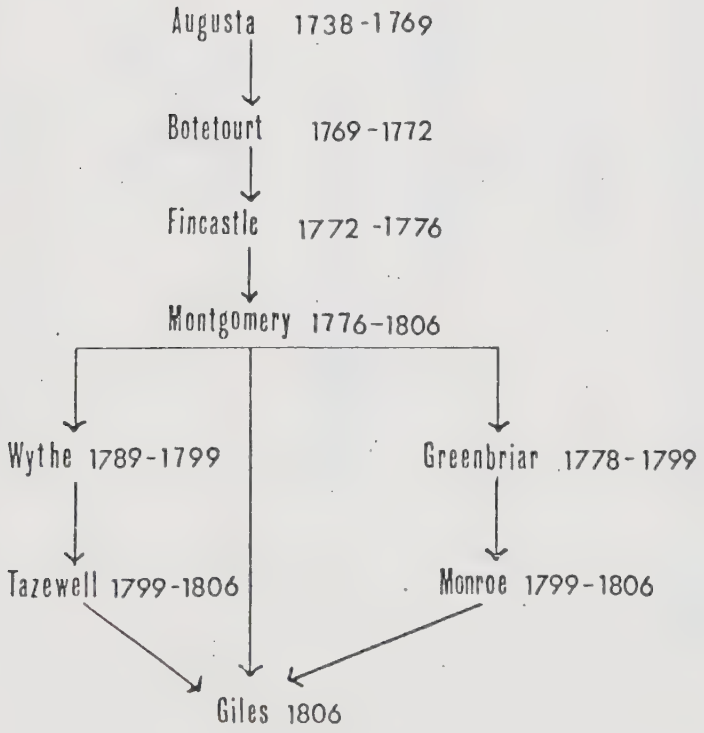
GILES COUNTY'S PROGENY

"Be it enacted by the general assembly, That all that part of the counties of Montgomery, Monroe and Tazewell, contained within the following boundaries to wit: Beginning at the end of Gauley mountain on New river where the counties of Greenbrier and Kanawha intersect; thence up the river with the Greenbrier and Montgomery line to the intersection of Monroe line; thence with the Monroe and Montgomery line to the upper end of Pine's plantation; thence a straight line to the mouth of Rich creek, leaving the plantation of Hugh Caperton on the right; thence with the Montgomery and Monroe line to the intersection of Botetourt county line, and with the Botetourt and Montgomery line to the top of Gap mountain; thence along the top of said mountain to New river, crossing the same to the end of Walker's Creek mountain; thence along the top of said mountain to the intersection of Wythe county line; thence northwestwardly with said line to the intersection of Tazewell line, and with the Tazewell and Montgomery line the the top of WolfCreek Mountain; thence along Wolf creek mountain to a path leading from the Round Bottom to Harman's mill, about three miles below the mouth of Clear Fork of Wolf creek; thence a straight line to the Big Spring on East river; thence a straight line to the mouth of Multin's fork; thence a direct line to the head of Crane creek on the top of Flat top mountain; thence a direct line to the three forks of Guyandotte river; thence down said river until it intersects Kanawha county line; thence with the said line to the beginning, shall, from and after the first day of May next, form one distinct county, and be called and known by the name of Giles county." --Hening's Statutes at Large, 1792-1806, vol. 3, pp. 244-245. Passed January 16, 1806. These boundaries remained the same until 1824. In the ensuing years, the many counties indicated below were created from "Mother Giles"!



THE ANCESTRY OF GILES COUNTY

Giles County was created in 1806--but people had been living on the land that fell within the boundaries of this county for as long as fifty years prior to this date. Where, then, are the records pertaining to these people before it became Giles county? Below is a sketch showing the various counties in which this same property might have been located back as far as it was inhabited by white man. After checking the records of Giles County, go to the records of these other counties for the dates specified.



JOHN FANNING
of
Virginia
1760 - ____?
wife
NARY DAVIS

JOSEPH	JAMES
1794 - 1869	1800 -

JOSEPH FANNING
1794 - 1869
wife
JANE BOGLE
1801 - 1877

FRANKLIN WAYNE
1-5-1839

FRANKLIN WAYNE FANNING
1839 - 1908?
1-5-
wife
MARY ELIZABETH HENDERSON
1843 - ____

JOSEPH	OLLIE SUSAN	CHARLES MAXWELL	FRANKLIN (SAUNDERS)	CREED MILLER
1860 - 1915	1864 -	1866	1869	1874 - 1876

CHARLES MAXWELL FANNING
1866 -
wife
ELLA ALLARETTA JOHNSON
1874 - ____

****

LAURA JOHNSON	MARIE LEONA	CERRD LEROY	MARYVITTA (GEOWN)	CHARLIE ERNST	FLOYD FARREN
1893	1895	1897	1900	1907 - 1966	1909
4-17	2-10	6-30	12-31	6-17	4-29

FLOYED FARREN FANNING
1909 - 1971
wife
FLORANCE BADDSLEY
1908 -
10-19-

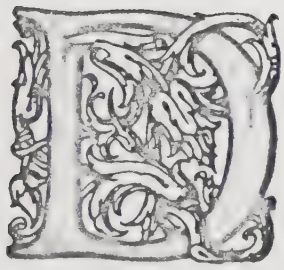
LEONARD
2-11-1934
m.
Maudie Ebbling
Darline Rae
Terri Lynn
Leonard Jr.

LEONARD FANNING
1934 -
wife
MAUDIE EBBLING
1935 -

DARLINE RAE	TERRI LYNN	LEONARD JR.
1954	1955	1965

LEONARD FANNING JR.
1965 -
wife

Davis



AVID as christen name had wide usage in Wales long before its popular introduction into England, and it is from this early form that the surname Davis is derived, literally the son of David. Modified in various forms it has given rise to innumerable family names, common among them being Davids, Davidson, Davey, Davy, Davie, Davies, Daviss and Davison.

(Bardsley: *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.* Lower: *Patronymica Britannica.*)

THE SETTLERS OF SALEM WEST VIRGINIA

At Shrewsbury Township, Monmouth County New Jersey, in the summer of 1789 there must have been thought ,planning and weighing the odds of the future by a group of people who called themselves the Shrewsbury Seventh Day Baptist Church. The elder ones had been born in Rhode Island and had settled here in New Jersey soon after 1745. It seems certain that they planned to gather their crops and then seek new homes west of the mountains in Virginia.

At Freehold, County seat of Monmouth Co.,N.J., we found the following transactions recorded in the summer of 1789, which we found of interest concerning this group; Deed Book I,p.383: Deed from William Davis to John Davis, Feb. 4, 1783, recorded 9 Aug.1789 signed by William Davis and by Tacy Davis; witnessed by William Davis, son of William, and by William Davis,Junor.

Deed Book I,p.384 James Davis and wife to William Davis,brothers 96 A. Aug. 1 1789; signed by James Davis and Rebecca Davis; Witn. by Thomas Davis,Jr. and William Maxson.

Book I, p.385, 1 Aug. 1781,Jacob Davis and wife to William Maxson, signed by Jacob Davis and Mary Davis; recorded 22 July 1789 witnessed by Thomas Davis,Jr. and William Davis.

Book I,p.387, 5 Mar. 1786, John Davis and Marvel Davis to Henry Maclaffarty, 50 A. located next to William Davis' land. signed by John Davis and Marvel Davis; witnessed by William Davis and Elizabeth Davis, recorded 29 July 1789.

Book I,p. 388, William Davis to John Davis, 1786, a tract that adjoins land conveyed to Nathan Davis from William Davis, excepting fifty Acres in possession of Henry Lafferty, which William Davis is entitled unto by virtue of a deed of sale from Peter Knott, bearing date 1758, signed by William Davis.

Book I,p. 391, David Rea, sheriff, to John Davis, 28 Apr. 1789, Contains goods and chattels lands and tenements of Nathan Davis in Bailship he should cause to be made, as well ascertained debt of 202 Lb. fourteen shillings, York money; also sum of 5 lb. and the said Nathan Davis was comuted as appears of record, land containing 26 A. being the whole tract whereon the said Nathan Davis now dwells, bounded southerly on his father, William Davis' land,northerly on Jacob Davis, and easterly on John Davis. Legal notice had been given 17 Day of September 1788

Note: The above transaction, no doubt, refers to the delinquency conviction of Nathan Davis in Sept. 1781, when he was absent from Militia duty for the months of July and August 1781.

Book I, p. 393, David Knott to Simeon Maxson, 6 Dec. 1754, 50 A. with more land recorded 18 June 1763.

Book I, p. 395, James Davis and Rebecca Davis, 10 Aug. 1778, James Davis, heir of James Davis, dec'd and bro. Jacob Davis, both of Shrewsbury, recorded 1778, signed by James Davis and by Rebecca Davis. Book I, p. 379, 8 Aug. 1789 Ephraim Maxson to Henry Lafferty and ux. The preceeding deeds are of value because they give us the location of these people, some of the relationships and a little of their troubles.

RANDOLPH'S HISTORY, p.29, "On the 8 of Aug. 1789, the church voted to sell the meetinghouse and put the proceeds in the treasury of the church. Four weeks afterwards, or on Sept. 6, 1789,then did

HENDERSON FAMILY

CHARLES H. HENDESON 1800- 1850

WILLIAM HENDERSON m. ELIZABETH HETHERINGTON

JOHN HENDERSON m. ELIZABETH BOGLE

MARIE ELIZABETH HENDERSON m. FRANKLIN MAXWELL FANNING

HETHERINGTON FAMILY

JAMES HATHERINGTON Father of ELIZABETH HETERINGTON

CHRISTOPHER HETHERINGTON G. Father " " m. SUSAN EATON

PATRICK MASTERSON
ARRIVED 1650 to Va.
wife
MARY BROWN

JOHNSON

The name Johnson, anciently spelled Johnston, de Johnstone, with many variations, was listed by Douglas in the peerage of Scotland. It is assumed to have begun with Stephen de Johnston, supposed founder, who is said to have arrived in the north of Scotland in the time of King David Bruce, who reigned in the year 1329. Stephen was a man of such great learning that he was honored by the title of "The Clerk," a designation reserved for the clergy alone. He married an heiress, and thereby his family became possessed of a large estate known as the "lands of Johnstone." Stephen de Johnstone was succeeded by John de Johnston, and he, by Gilbert, whose son was named Alexander de Johnston. Alexander's son, William, married Margaret, daughter of Meldrum de Fyvie, "greatest barron for the tyme in the North pairt of Scotland."

William, who dropped the "de" and became Johnston, died in battle when he accompanied King James IV to England in 1513. Lands and titles came into the possession of the eldest sons in the families until James Johnston married Jean Oglvie. They were the parents of three sons and two daughters. The sons, William, John, and Alexander, sailed in a vessel belonging to Charles Dun and arrived in America in 1696. They were recommended for places to Sir William Berkeley, who was living in retirement on his estate, "Greenspring," near Jamestown on the James River in Virginia.

The name Ashley appears many times in the descendants of the Johnson family. Benedict Ashley, of Ashley, lived in the reigns of Henry II and Edward I and had a son, Robert Ashley. By marriage, he acquired the manor Winbourne St. Giles in the County of Dorset. Sir Henry Ashley, born in 1519, was knighted at the Coronation of Queen Mary, and married Catharine, daughter of Sir John Basset. Another descendant, Sir Anthony Ashley, became the first Earl of Shaftesburg, and was created Baron Ashley of Winbourne St. Giles in 1661. The next year Lord Ashley and other influential men, appraised of the excellent soil of what is now the United States, decided to form a project and plant a colony on it. Charles II granted lands from Lucke Island in Virginia to the river and extending west to the Pacific Ocean. The immense region, embraced almost all of what is today known as the southern states. Tradition states that two brothers by the name of Massie married daughters of Lord Ashley. The eldest children of the Massie marriages were daughters, and they married William and John Johnson. The Massie family home was in St. Peter's Parish, New Kent Co., Va.

Alexander Johnson, one of the three brothers, was the father of three sons, Jacob, born in 1708; Richman, 1712; and William Johnson, born in 1714. He was only a year old when his mother passed away. There is no record of Alexander Johnson having married again, or of any of his line having emigrated to Ohio.

Descendants of both John and William Johnson settled in the area of Highland Co., about the time it was formed. They married into the Moorman, Terrell, Clark, Bailey, Pope and many other leading families. William and Sarah (Massie) Johnson were the parents of 5 children: Anne, 1699; William, 1701; Benjamin, 1705-1754; Collins, and Cicely Johnson, born in 1711. Her first husband was Micajah Woody, and the second, James Adams.

William, second child of the emigrant William Johnson, was also the father of five children, who were:

1- Benjamin, the father of ten children:

(1) David (married Mary Woody)
(2) Gideon
(3) Micah
(4) Nathan (Judith Woody)
(5) Squire (Agatha Crew)
(6) Robert (Sarah Ellyson)
(7) Ashley
(8) Benjamin
(9) Margaret (Mrs. Wm. Wright)
(10) James (Millie Moorman)

2- Zachariah, second son of William, died in 1747

3- William, 1728

4- Hannah

5- David Johnson, who married Ursela Johnson, and they became the parents of three children:

(1) Constantine (Mrs. Thomas Johnson)

(2) Sarah

(3) Benjamin Johnson. He was the father of 6 children. His eldest daughter, Mary Bailey Johnson, became the wife of Jesse Terrell.

Benjamin, third child of William Johnson and the grandson of William, the emigrant, was the father of nine children. He was born in 1705 and died in 1754. He chose for his wife Agnes Clark, sister of Gen. George Rogers Clark, and they were the progenitors of a great number of Highland Countians.

Their children were:

1- Sarah, 1729 (Mrs. David Terrell)

2- Christopher, 1732 (he married Elizabeth Moorman, 1738-1809). Their 14 children were

(1) Charles, 1753-1813 (married Mary Moorman), and they were the parents of 9 children.

(2) Anna, 1755

(3) Mary, 1757-1835 (Mrs. John Timberlake, 1761-1827, parents of seven children)

(4) Benjamin, 1759 (his wife was Mary Hargrave, mother of their seven children)

(5) Agnes, 1761 (Mrs. Benjamin Johnson)

(6) Christopher, Jr., 1763 (married Sarah Hargrave and became the parents of 7 children). Their youngest daughter, Martha, became the wife of Joseph C., son of Jonothan and Margaret Burgess.

(7) Nicholas, 1765-1843 (his first wife was Martha Hargrave; after her death, he married Catharine Dobbins). He was the father of 13 children.

(8) Betty (Mrs. Philip Timberlake)

(9) Thomas, 1770 (married Millicent Hargrave)

(10) Timothy, father of 10 children

(11) David

(12) Collins

(13) Mourning (Mrs. William Timberlake)

(14) Samuel Johnson

3- William, third child of Benjamin and Agnes (Clark) Johnson, was born in 1734, and died in Highland Co. in 1824. His wife was Susannah Johnson, mother of the 12 children, who were:

(1) Ashley, 1756-1848, a soldier of the Revolution, with a remarkable record of enlisting at the age of only 15 years. His uncle, the celebrated George Rogers Clark, because of his extreme youth had him transferred to a post of duty as "guard over the Armory."

Ashley and his wife, Milley Johnson, arrived in the county Apr. 20, 1806. Milley was the daughter of William, seventh child of John Johnson,

who was also one of the three emigrant brothers.

Ashley and Milley Johnson had at least nine children when the move to Ohio was made in 1806. Their family consisted of the following 12 children:

[1] Jeptha, 1783 (married Ruth Smith in 1810)

[2] Jonothan, 1785 (his first wife, Rebecca Walter, died at the birth of their first child). His second wife was Mildred Keen, whose maiden name was Ratcliff. Their children were Harrison (married Elva Arthur), Eliza (Mrs. Henry S. Pavey), Mildred K. (who married first Samuel McClure, and secondly, Wesley Cox), Susan (Mrs. John C. Massie, grandson of Nathaniel Massie), Dudley (Marabelle Pavey), and Maria (Mrs. A.B. Noble).

[3] Daniel, 1787 (Unity Johnson)

[4] William, 1790

[5] Nancy, 1792

[6] Abner, 1794 (he married Hannah Van Pelt in 1815 and in 1837 his wife had died, and he married Tyresa Gardner)

[7] Martha, 1799 (her first husband was Joel Wright, and after his early death she married Dr. Ruel Beeson)

[8] Ashley, 1802

[9] Thomas, 1806

[10] James Pope (Lydia Kinzer)

[11] Clark, 1808

[12] Ruth (Dryden)

(2) Agnes, 1758-1773 (daughter of William and Susannah Johnson)

(3) Martha, 1760-1760

(4) Jeptha, 1761-1775.

(5) Ruth, 1763, 1828 (Mickle). Their children were Elijah, William, Alevin, Sarah (Mrs. Robert Mitchell), and Susan (Mrs. James Stafford)

(6) Newby, 1767 (married Sarah Terrell Douglass). Their children were Achilles D., 1802 (married Lucy Terrell), and Edward Lynch Johnson, born in 1806.

(7) Sarah, 1769 (Mrs. Jocabad Johnson)

(8) William, 1772

(9) Jonathan, 1774 (married Judith Douglas, and had ten children)

(10) Elijah, 1777 (married Elizabeth Watkins)

(11) Mary Ann, 1780

(12) Nancy (Mrs. William Butler)

Benjamin Johnson, born Aug. 24, 1736, who was the fourth child of Benjamin and Agnes (Clark) Johnson, married Lucy Moorman. Their 8 children were:

(1) Charles
(2) David
(3) Benjamin
(4) Collins
(5) Sarah
(6) James
(7) Moorman
(8) Judith Johnson

The fifth child of Benjamin and Agnes (Clark) Johnson was Penelope, May 8, 1739 (Mrs. Henry Guthrie)

6- Collins, Sept. 8, 1741

7- Edward, May 4, 1744

8- Agnes, born Dec. 22, 1747 (married Adam Clement)

9- Newby Johnson

When Ashley Johnson came to the area of Highland Co., he started an emigration of many members of the family. Within a year, his father, William, and his mother, Susanna, and several brothers and cousins owned farms in Fairfield and Paint Twps. The original list of voters in 1807 contained the following members of the Johnson family, who were all related to the emigrants, William and John Johnson:

New Market Twp.: William, Thomas, William, and Enos; Liberty: William and Thomas Johnson; and Fairfield: Charles, Jonothan, Ashley, Pleasant, William, Christopher, Sr., Christopher, Jr., Thomas A., Thomas, Ashley, Samuel, James, Benjamin H. and Harrison Johnson.

John, brother of William Johnson, one of the three emigrant brothers, married Lucretia Massie of St. Peter's Parish of New Kent Co., Va. They were the parents of the following children: Agnes, John, born in 1702; Massie, 1705; Robert, 1708; Ashley, Thomas, 1714; Charles, Margery, Benjamin, and James Johnson.

Agnes, eldest child of John and Lucretia (Massie) Johnson, became the wife of William Ellyson in 1722. They were the parents of

1- Sarah (Mrs. Robert Johnson)

2- Elizabeth (Mrs. James Stanley)

3- Gideon Ellyson, who married Margaret Stanley.

John, the second son of John Johnson, the emigrant, also married into the Ellyson family. His wife was Elizabeth Ellyson, mother of their 8 children:

1- Ashley (who married Agatha Stanley, and secondly, Mary Watkins). He was the father of the following children:

(1) John (married Lydia Hutchins)

(2) Elizabeth

(3) Mary

(4) Jane (Mrs. Elisha Johnson). He was the son of Robert Johnson who was a soldier of the Revolution

(5) Girard

(6) Benjamin

(7) Drucilla

(8) Anna (Patterson)

(9) Ashley

(10) Edith

(11) Thomas Watkins, born in 1771.

Records show that Elisha, Girard, Benjamin and Thomas W. all lived in Highland Co. and perhaps many more of the family emigrated to the "new West."

John Johnson, born in 1732, was named for his father and for his grandfather. His wife was Lydia Watkins, mother of their large family of interesting children. They have been closely associated with the growth and progress of Southern Ohio. Their children were:

1- Judith, 1755-1824 (Mrs. Barclay Ballard). They were the parents of 9 children

2- James C., 1758 (he married Rachel Moorman). Their children were:

(1) John, known as Sandy
(2) Micajah Clark, 1784-1842 (his wife was Rachel Clemens)
(3) Edmond, 1786-1790
(4) Rhoda, 1788 (her first husband was Morrison Bryan and her second husband was Peyton Short)
(5) Chiles, 1790-1794
(6) Barclay, 1792 (his wife was Sarah Barrett)
(7) Achilles, 1795-1796
(8) Lydia, 1797 (Mrs. Moorman Johnson)
(9) Susanna, 1800, never married
(10) Nancy, 1802, died young
(11) Mary, known as Polly, 1804-1855 (Mrs. John McCoy)
(12) Milley (Mrs. Isaac Morris)
(13) Sitney G. Johnson, who remained single.

Micajah C., second child of James C. and Rachel (Moorman) Johnson, as stated, married Rachel Clemens. They were the parents of 12 children who were:

1- Comfort, 1806-1847 (Mrs. Isaac McCoy)

2- Anna J., 1808-1905 (married first Christopher Johnson, and secondly, John Brock)

3-James C., 1809-1868 (his wife was Hannah Overman)

4- Sarah, 1811 (Mrs. William Elias Overman). Their children were:

(1) Lewis
(2) Cary
(3) Dempsey Overman

5- Rachel M., 1812-1898 (Mrs. Ephraim Overman Small). Their children were

(1) William (married Mary Thornburg)
(2) Mary (Mrs. Charles Fowler)
(3) Abner (married Anna Ladd)
(4) John (Ruth Ladd)
(5) Joseph (Mel Wise)
(6) Allen J.
(7) Micajah Small Johnson, June 4, 1850

6- Malinda, 1814, sixth child of Micajah and Rachel (Clemens) Johnson, married Greenbury Horton. He died in November, 1840, at the age of 31 years. After his death, Malinda became the wife of Samuel Chiles Terrell, whose first wife was Nancy Bennett.

7- Dr. Peter Johnson, born in 1817, was a brother of Malinda Johnson. He was married four times and was the father of 14 children. His first wife was Nancy Leonard, his second, Catharine Fitz, his third, Elizabeth McCoy, and his fourth wife was Isabelle Seaton, whom he married in 1860.

8- Charity, 1820-1905 (her first husband was David Cox, father of their 6 children.) After his death, Charity became Mrs. Asa Thomas.

9- Allen Hiatt Johnson, 1822-1910, was the father of 15 children. His wife,

whom he married in 1844, was Sarah McQuistan Leaverton, 1820-1903. She was the granddaughter of John Foster Leaverton, veteran of the Revolution. Their children were:

(1) Lettie, 1845-1883

(2) John O., 1846-1910

(3) Rachel Ellen, 1848 (Mrs. Moses S. Milner)

(4) Almeda, 1849

(5) Rebecca M., 1850 (wife of Levi Banks, lumber dealer of Hillsboro).

(6) Sarah M., 1852-1929 (Mrs. William Aitken). A daughter, Ethel, born in 1887, became the wife of Lyman A. Turner of Hillsboro.

(7) James M. (his wife was Sarah Welty)

(8) Benjamin F., 1855-1857

(9) William A. Shepherd, 1856 (his wife was Emma Elva Burgess). A daughter, Esta Sarah, married Byron Clark, a well-known member of the Hillsboro Bank and Savings Co.

(10) Elizabeth, 1858 (Mrs. Charles McKinney)

(11) Phebe Letitia (Mrs. Reuben Barrett)

(12) Margaret, 1862-1919, unmarried

(13) Lydia C., 1863 (Mrs. Alvah O. Barrett).

10- The tenth child of Micajah and Rachel (Clemens) Johnson was Uriah D., born in 1824

11- Levi M., 1826 (his wife was Hannah Leaverton)

12- Lynch A. Johnson, who married Clarissa Bryan.

The third child of John and Elizabeth (Ellyson) Johnson was named Jesse by his parents. He married Elizabeth Watkins, who became the mother of their 10 children.

James, the fourth child and a brother of Jesse, was born in 1742. He was prominently identified with the settlement of Leesburg in Highland Co., where he died in 1820. His first wife was Mildred, daughter of Thomas Moorman. She died before the family emigrated to Ohio. His second wife was Penelope, daughter of Joseph Anthony. She was born in 1749 and also died in Leesburg in 1820.

James "Governor" Johnson purchased over 200 acres of land from Nathaniel Pope, who was a close relative. Later, the village of Leesburg was laid out on land belonging to Johnson. Their first home was a log cabin on the east side of the trail known as the "Old Urbana Pike," north of the present site of Samantha. For some time after their cabin was completed, it was the only inhabited dwelling between the Clear Creek community and the Pope home in Fairfield Twp.

"Governor" Johnson was the father of the following 14 children:

1- Moorman, 1760 (his wife was Elizabeth Moorman). They were the parents of 9 children.

2- Christopher, 1761 (he married Millie Moorman and became the father of 10 children).

3- Elizabeth, 1767

4- Sarah, 1769 (Mrs. Jonothan Ladd)

5- John, 1771 (his wife was Dorothy Crew, mother of 9 children)

6- Joseph, 1772-1838 (he married Betsy Butterworth Ballard, and they had 9 children.)

7- James A., 1774-1845 (he married a Holiday and secondly, Milley Pate, 1784-1860). A son, James P., 1807-1894, married Lydia Kinzer, 1812-1884

8- Jesse, 1776-1845 (his wife was Mary Burgess). Their children were:

(1) Jordan, 1817

(2) Elias, 1818

(3) Edna (Mrs. Charles Cox)

(4) Michel, 1822 (Mrs. John Milner). His first wife was Elizabeth Kinzer.

(5) Penelope, 1824 (6) Mary, 1827 (Mrs. Joseph Grice).

9- Judith, 1778-1863, never married

10- Mary, 1781-1820

11- Penelope, 1783 (Mrs. Joseph C. Burgess). Their children were:

(1) James H., 1818 (married Phebe Dillon)

(2) Samuel, 1819 (Amanda Irons)

(3) Jonothan, 1821 (Mary Rowe)

(4) Martha Burgess, born in 1823, married Philomen Spencer.

Philomen and Martha (Burgess) Spencer became the grandparents of Martha Spencer (Mrs. Walter Kincaid) of Hillsboro.

12- Anthony, born in 1785, married Mary Lupton.

13- Jonothan, born in 1787 to "Governor" Johnson, died in 1863, unmarried.

14- Rachel, born in 1789, became Mrs. Allen Lupton. Their children were:

(1) Julia

(2) Penelope

(3) Bathsheba

(4) Elizabeth

(5) Charlotte

(6) James

(7) William Lupton

The fifth child of John and Elizabeth (Ellyson) Johnson was a son named William, born in 1740, died in 1824. He married Agatha Moorman in 1765. She was born in 1749 and died in 1825. They were the parents of:

1- Milley, who became the wife of Ashley Johnson, veteran of the Revolution, who emigrated to the county at an early date.

2- Elizabeth, 1768 (Mrs. Charles Moorman), parents of 11 children

3- Zachariah, 1770

4- William, Jr., 1771, was married twice and the father of 5 children

5- Rachel, 1774 (Mrs. David Johnson)

6- Charles, 1777 (he married Susanna, daughter of David and Sarah (Johnson) Terrell). Their children were:

(1) Matilda (Marvin)

(2) David T.

(3) Anne, 1798 (Mrs. Eli Watson, a popular merchant of Leesburg)

(4) Susanna (Mrs. William Hilliard)

(5) Elizabeth (Mrs. James Smithson)

(6) Sally, never married

(7) Nancy, 1805 (became the wife of Dr. Christopher Moorman)

(8) Agnes, 1812 (Mrs. Jacob Van Pelt).

7- Pleasant Johnson, born in 1780, was the son of William and Agatha (Moorman) Johnson. He married Nancy Moorman in 1801, and they reared a family of 9 children were were residents of the county.

8- Thomas Johnson, 1783

9- Christopher, 1785

10- Moorman, 1787-1865 (he married Lydia, daughter of James Johnson)

11- Nancy, 1791 (Mrs. Simon Johnson).

Gerard Johnson was the 6th child of John and Elizabeth (Ellyson) Johnson. He was born in 1746 and passed away in 1810. His wife was Judith Watkins, mother of their 9 children.

Massie, the third child of John and Lucretia (Massie) Johnson, was baptized Feb. 5, 1705. She became the wife of Joseph Crew, another early settler in Highland Co.

Ashley Johnson was the fifth child of the emigrant John Johnson. He married Martha Woodey in 1734 and they became the parents of 12 children. They were:

1- Robert, the eldest son, was born in 1737, and served in the Revolution. In 1759, Robert Johnson married Virginia C. Elmore and they became the parents of 10 children. The children were:

(1) Elisha, 1760-May 6, 1851 (his first wife was Jane Johnson, whom he married in 1785; and after her death, he married Rachel Moorman). Elisha Johnson reared 11 children in the vicinity of Leesburg. He and his second wife, Rachel, who died Nov. 7, 1841, were buried in the High Top Cemetery in Penn Twp., west of the present village of Samantha. Mary, eldest daughter of Elisha Johnson, born in 1787, became the wife of A. M. Frazier of Greenfield.

(2) Thomas, 1761, was the second son of Robert Johnson. His wife, Jane Brooks, was born in 1768.

(3) Aichilles, 1764 (married Mary Hutchins and they were the parents of 9 children)

(4) Martha, 1766 (Mrs. Adin Nordyke). Their children were Cecily, Phebe, Judith and Robert Nordyke.

(5) Anderson, 1770-1857

(6) Ashley, 1772 (his wife was Elizabeth Crew)

(7) Mary, 1774-1800

(8) William, 1776-1851, was the father of 8 children. His eldest son, Ashley, born in 1803, married Lydia Rhodes.

(9) Judith, 1779 (Mrs. Jesse Brooks)

(10) Elijah, 1782 (his wife was Ann Ham, mother of their 6 children).

2- Thomas, second son of Ashley and Mary (Woodey) Johnson, married Elizabeth Meriwether.

3- James, the third son in the family, was known as "Squire" Johnson. He married Sarah Moorman, who was born in 1755 and died in Highland Co. Apr. 19,

1825. Their eldest son, Thomas, born in 1793, died in the county Nov. 14, 1873. He was a captain in the War of 1812. His wife, Elizabeth Kinzer, was called Betsy by the family. She was born in 1794 and died in November, 1860.

Thomas and Betsy (Kinzer) Johnson were the parents of:

(1) Benjamin J.
(2) Alfred K.
(3) Robert (his first wife was Tacy Jones and second, Deborah Jones)
(4) David
(5) Eliza (Mrs. John Pope). Their children were:
[1] Milton
[2] Joseph
[3] Mary
[4] Kate Pope.
(6) Polly
(7) Ann Johnson, youngest child of Thomas Johnson.

The other children of "Squire" James Johnson were: David, William, Benjamin, Sarah and Ashley Johnson. The latter married Nancy Wright, they were the parents of 18 children that included at least 2 sets of twins.

4- Ashley, fourth son of Ashley and Martha (Woody) Johnson, married first Judith Moorman and secondly, Betty Watkins.

5- Elijah, 1747 (his wife was Elizabeth Watkins)
6- Martha (Mrs. David Terrell
7- Cecelia
8- William
9- Susanna (Mrs. Wm. Johnson)
(10) Samuel
(11) Benjamin
(12) a daughter who became Mrs. George Bell.

The sixth child of John Johnson was baptized Thomas Johnson, Sept. 11, 1714. His wife was Constantine Johnson whom he married in 1753.

Charles, the seventh child of the emigrant, John, was also the father of a large family. Three of his children married into the popular Mills family. A son, Tarlton, married Sarah Mills who died in 1825. He was born in 1739 and passed away in 1821. They were the parents of 8 children reared mostly in Henry Co., Ind.

Margery, daughter of John Johnson, married William Wright, a member in good standing of the Quaker faith, as were members of the Johnson family. Benjamin, brother of Margery Johnson, married Mary Moorman. He died in 1769 and his widow became Mrs. John Miller. James, youngest of the John Johnson family, also married a Moorman. His wife, Lucy, became the mother of their 9 children.

There are so many lines to follow in the Johnson family history that it is hard to know which is important to our own county. It should be recalled here that the Colonial Quakers, almost to a man, moved from the British Isles seeking religious freedom. Records kept by the Society are some of the most complete in our country today. The author is a descendant of Arthur Johnson, 5th son of George Johnston. Arthur, born in 1587, was named for his uncle, the Hon. Arthur Forbes of Lowie, son of William, 7th Lord Forbes.

Several members of the Johnson family fought for freedom in the Revolution. Members of the illustrious family have married into other famous families

and all have left their footprints on the pages of our history. Charles Johnson, who married Mary Moorman, enlisted in the Continental Army in 1775. He served 2 years in Capt. Mosby's Company, 5th Va. Reg.

Charles Johnson was also the enunciator of the doctrine among the Quakers that slavery was wrong. He taught it so earnestly that the Friends adopted it and, indirectly, this led to the great migration to the free state of Ohio. Virginia, where many of them lived, was strongly for slavery. There are a number of records showing that slaves in the possession of the Johnsons, James, Christopher, Charles and other families, were given their freedom as early as 1782.

While James, "Governor" Johnson served in the Revolution, he left his sons by Mildred Moorman, his first wife, with his father-in-law, Micajah Moorman. His second wife, Penelope Anthony, also lived in the Moorman bome while he served in the Patriot army during the war.

James and Penelope (Anthony) Johnson arrived in Highland Co. the same year it was formed (1805). Eventually, they acquired the double log cabin erected on the site of Leesburg, which had been erected for Nathaniel Pope. Later, they erected a frame building where they kept a tavern for several years. "Governor" Johnson lost most of his land through defective titles, but managed to keep the land that became the site of Leesburg.

As we have previously noted, the Johnson, Moormans, Timberlakes, Baileys, and other families into which they married, were Quakers, and the records of the church are replete with actions taken against them which today seem trivial.

Fighting was frowned upon and any sort of violence was brought before the board. Ofttimes after the death of a wife, the former husband married a sister or a first cousin of his former wife, which tends to complicate matters when tracing family histories.

Typical of those disowned for minor reasons by the Society was Micajah Johnson "who having joined himself in marriage to a woman not of our religious profession" was disowned by the Meeting. His bride was Margaret "Peggy" Carson, daughter of William Carson, a Revolutionary soldier and a Presbyterian. Micajah married her "out of meeting and was disowned." In 1813, with 2 small children, they rode horseback to Ohio, each carrying a child in the saddle. They met many immigrants on the way who had their possessions in ox wagons or ox carts, and many who walked all the way. The Johnsons lived in Ohio for 20 years, where he operated two large grist mills. He then moved his family to northwest Indiana.

Pages upon pages could be written of the Johnson families, their close relatives and their many descendants in Highland Co. alone, but one must stop somewhere and continue the story of the others who have made history. Every name, no matter how few their descendants are, has left their footprints on the pages of our history.

BADDSLEY FAMILY

WILEY BADDSLEY
? 1872 - _____
MARY YOUNG

BILL	OSCAR	STELLA	MAY	STERLING	GEORGE

STERLING BADDSLEY
1917 - _____
wife
GESSIE NAYLOR
_____ - 1944

MILDRED	FLORANCE	WILMA	SILVA
Keith	Doris I.	Marvin	Gene
Harold	Leonard	Marjorie	Roger
Ronnie		Nancy	

FLORANCE (BADDSLEY) FANNING
1908 - _____
husband
FLOYED FARREN FANNING
1909 - 1971

DORIS I.	LEONARD

BIBLE

of

THOMAS BEARD
1800-
m.
ELIZABETH BROWN

* BIRTHS *

JOSEPHEN BEARD	b. MAR. 28, 1825
SARAH BEARD	b. Oct 31, 1826
NANCY BEARD	b. Oct. 10, 1828
ABIGAIL "	b. Dec. 10th, 1830
SAMUEL WATSON	b. Apr. 15, 1833
ELIZABETH	b. Feb. 10, 1838
MALINDA	b. Sept. 3, 1835
THOMAS WELDON	b. Jan 10, 1843

DEATHS

ELIZABETH wife of Thomas	d. Apr. 30, 1870
MALINDA BIMPSON	d. Aug. 19, 1870
JOHN WILSON BEARD	d. Dec. 19, 1845
JENNETTIA "	d. Sept. 14,1848

CHARLES FANNING d. Jan 31, 1931 @ 56 years

"WHAT GOD HATH JOINED TOGETHER LET NOT MAN PUT ASUNDER."

This Certifies

THAT THE RITE OF

Holy Matrimony

WAS CELEBRATED BETWEEN

Franklin R. Fanning of Giles Co Virginia

and M.E. Maria Elizabeth Anderson of Giles Co Virginia

on Thursday 3 March 1859 at Brick Church

by Rev A. Ashworth Minister of Baptist Church

Witness: James B Henderson

Mary A. Fanning

E. SEARS

Marriages.

about 1760
John Fanning — Mary Davis

1794 1501
Joseph Fanning — Jane Bagle
1809 1877

Franklin H. Fanning 1837

Succession

Franklin H. Fanning 4th
Marie Elizabeth Henderson
married March 3d 1859.

April 1650

James Hetherington — Patrick Masterson
Christopher Hetherington — Susan Eaton
Wm Henderson — Elizb Hetherington
John Henderson — Elizb Bogle
John Bogle — Marg Stafford
Marie Elizabeth Henderson 1643

Page

Deaths

d. Miller Fanning Son of
d M. E Fanning Died on
10th 1876 Aged 2 yrs 5 mos 23 Days
uried with the Lambs
e[illegible]h Henderson Fanning
f Jas K / M E Fanning
1 on the 6th day of
s. old 55 yrs 1 mo 12 days

E. SEARS

Births

Parents

Franklin Wayne Fanning Son of Joseph Henderson Fanning was born in Giles Co Va Jan 5th 1839

Maria Elizabeth Henderson Dau of John & Elizabeth Henderson born in Giles Co Va Oct 22- 1843.

Children

Joseph Henderson Fanning was born in Giles Co Va Apr 24th 1860

Ellis Susan Fanning was born in Blair Co Va July 25th 1866

Charles Maxwell Fanning was born in Blair Co Va Dec 24 1866

Franklin Sanders Fanning was born in Highland Co O May 26- 1869

Edd Miller Fanning was born in Highland Co O March 17 1874

Laura Johnson Fanning
was born in April the
17. 1873.
Marie Leona Fanning was
born in Feb. the 10. 1894.
Orrel Leroy Fanning was
born June the 30. 1897.
Fayette Fanning was
born Dec. 31. 1906.

Charlie Ernest Fanning was
born June the 17. 1907.

Floyd Farren Fanning
was Born April 29. 1909

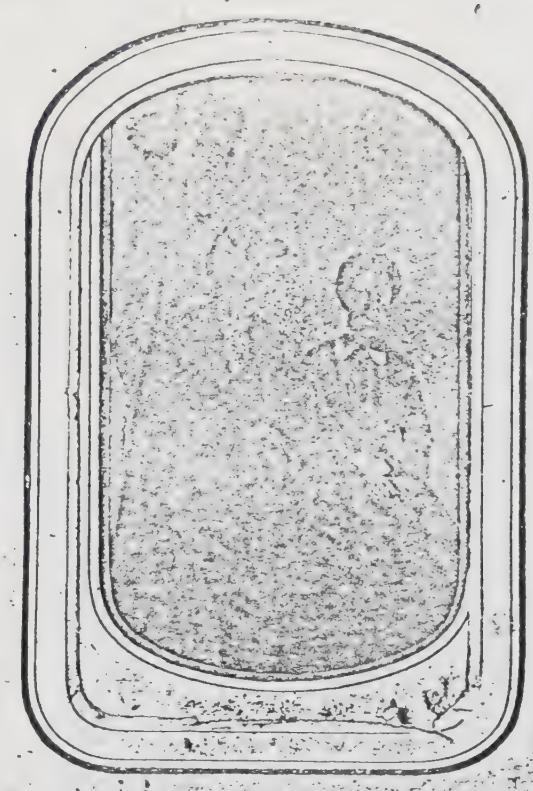
Irene Cochran was
born Jan 2. 1919.

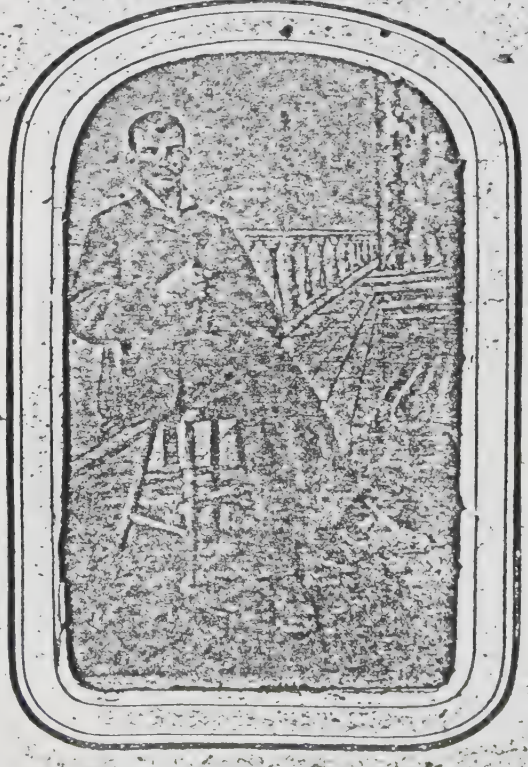
Florence Fanning was born the
19th of Oct 1908

Leonard Fanning was born
Feb 12, 1934.

Family Portraits.

Family Portraits.





THE HIGHLAND COUNTY PROBATE COURT

NAME OF GROOM Charles Fanning

AGE 21 last

BIRTHPLACE

DATE OF MARRIAGE 12-23-90

NAME OF BRIDE Ella Alberetta Johnson

AGE 16 last

BIRTHPLACE

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Edward Darrow
Deputy Probate Clerk

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DAR Patriot Index

FANNING,

Asa b 7-20-1766 d 11-26-1838 m Jerusha Brown Pvt CT
Asher b 1745 d 3-10-1816 m Priscilla Kinne Cpl MA
Charles b 12-16-1749 d 3-22-1837 m (1)Anna Brewster (2)Hepsibah Bull Lt PM CT
David b 3-2-1727 d 1-8-1817 m (1)Abigail Fish (2)Mary Searle Pvt CT
Elisha b 9-16-1756 d 1-29-1818 m Mary Button SgtMaj CT ★
Gilbert b 1733 d 12-18-1801 m Huldah Palmer Cmsry CT
James b 1737 d *p* 1790 m Sarah Gillett Pvt CT
John b 1717/18 d 1781 m Abigail Miner PS NJ
John b 12-21-1758 d 8-22-1830 m Abigail Tracy SrgnMte CT ★
Jonathan b 3-2-1754 d 5-31-1844 m Eunice Fish Smn CT ★
Joshua b 9-1-1748 d 3-7-1778 m Ann Read Lt NJ
Laughlin b *c* 1750 d *p* 1806 m Winifred — Of PS VA
Nathaniel b 3-22-1755 d 10-11-1826 m Anna Wells Pvt NY
Nathaniel b 5-31-1755 d 9-30-1805 m Elizabeth Smith Mid CT
Phineas b 8-2-1724 d 6-2 1796 m (1)Mehitable Wells (2)Mrs Mary Hubbard PS NY

Roger b *c* 1749 d *a* 5-3-1779 m Prudence Stanton M-
Thomas b 7-18-1750 d 5-24-1812 m (1)Lydia Tracy (3)Lucy Ledyard Dep QMGen CT
Thomas, Sr b 1719 d 12-15-1787 m Elizabeth Capro
Thomas, Jr b 5-22-1755 d 4-15-1828 m Susannah Fa-
Thomas Edmund b 5-17-1765 d 10-1-1821 m Elizabe- CT
Walter b 5-20-1747 d 4-19-1820 m Grace Benjamin P-
William b *a* 1761 d 1787 m Sarah Cody Cpl MA